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*Contents*

	PAGE		PAGE
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BINGHAMTON, N. Y., <i>Frontispiece.</i>		LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.	135
EDITORIALS.	135	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	135
The <i>A. L. A. Booklist.</i>		Portland Conference, July 3-7, 1905.	
Mr. Dewey and the Library Profession.		Publishing Board.	
The "Dewey Incident."		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	137
Personal Service of the State Library.		Maryland.	
An English View of American Libraries.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	137
PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CHOICE OF RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — G. F. Bowdman.	137	Connecticut.	
THE FUTURE OF THE CATALOG. — W. I. Fletcher.	141	District of Columbia.	
A BANKING METHOD OF CHARGING BOOKS. — Willard Austen.	144	Massachusetts.	
ARRANGEMENT OF ENTRIES IN CATALOGS. — Alice B. Kroeger.	146	Wisconsin.	
SOME IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES. — L. Stanley Jast.	147	LIBRARY CLUBS.	162
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN OREGON. — J. R. Robertson.	150	Chicago.	
BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING.	151	Long Island.	
THE <i>A. L. A. Booklist.</i>	152	Pennsylvania.	
THE BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. — W. F. Seward.	152	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	164
STATUS OF LIBRARIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.	153	New York State.	
PERIODICALS READ IN A COUNTRY COMMUNITY.	154	Pratt Institute.	
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. CHICAGO CHAPTER.	154	University of Illinois.	
ATLANTIC CITY MEETING.	155	Western Reserve University.	
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	166
		GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	175
		PRACTICAL NOTES.	176
		LIBRARIANS.	177
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	179
		BIBLIOGRAPHY.	180
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	181
		NOTES AND QUERIES.	181

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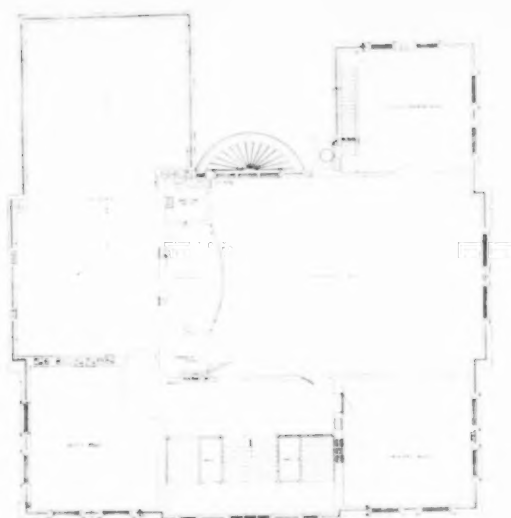
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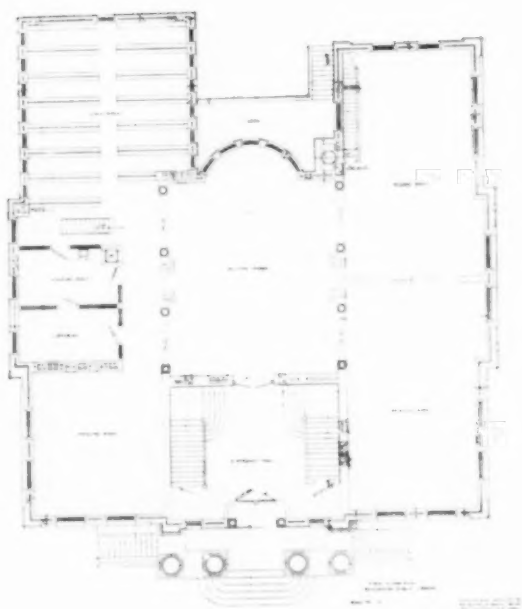
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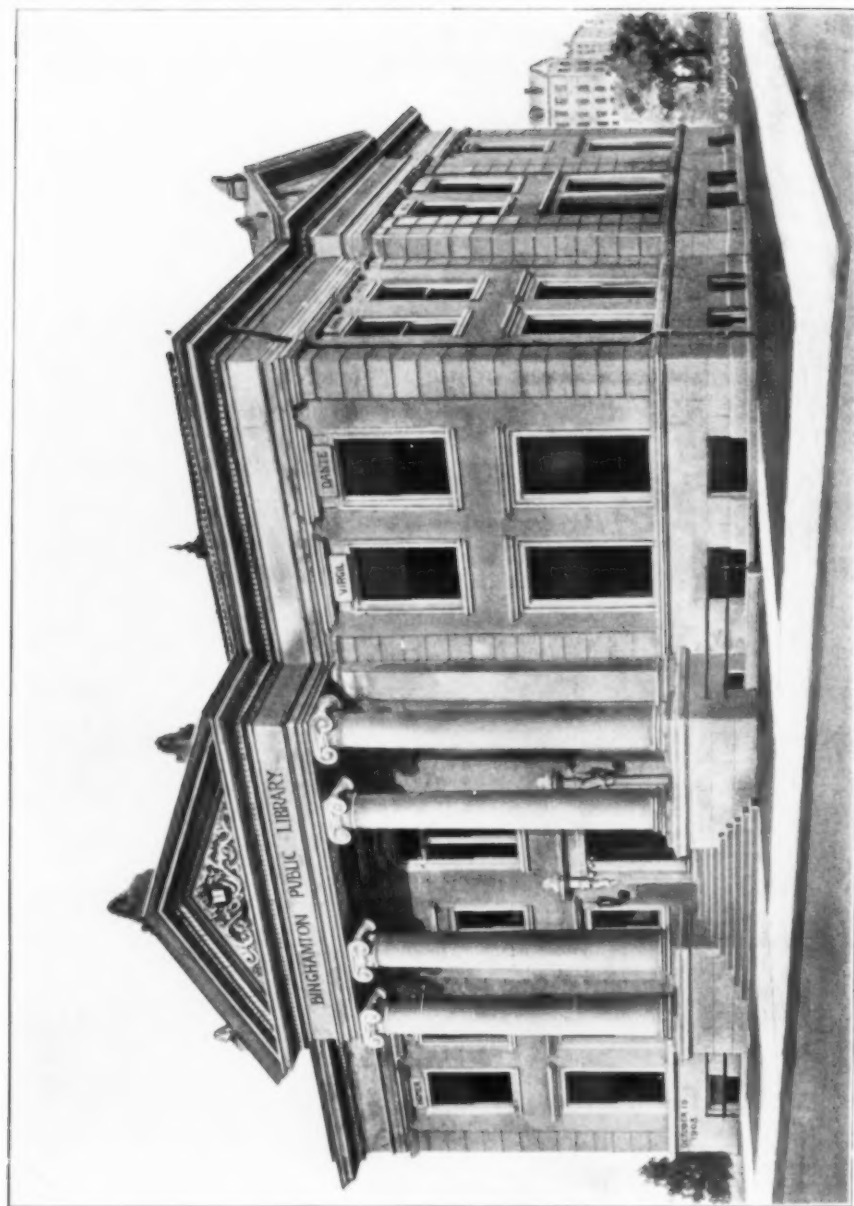


*Second floor plan.*



*First floor plan.*

FLOOR PLANS, BINGHAMTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



It is a satisfaction to welcome the *A. L. A. Booklist*, of which the first number has just been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, as a beginning in the "evaluation" of current books for librarians by librarians, so long discussed and so long desired. These are rather overwhelming terms to be applied to this modest twenty-four page bulletin, but they represent what librarians have come to expect and what the bulletin may in time become. At present it is an annotated buying list of recent books, to be issued monthly, eight months in the year, and prepared with the co-operation of a large number of librarians. Miss Caroline Garland acts as editor for the Publishing Board, and brings to the task long experience in the selection of books for small public libraries—the sort of library to which the list should be especially useful. Its publication is largely the result of action by the various state library commissions, in urging upon the Publishing Board the need of some such official bulletin, and in having proved that need by the publication of their own co-operative buying lists for several years past. The commission lists were most useful, but their preparation and publication were a considerable burden, and their place is now fittingly taken by the A. L. A. list. This first number is a modest and promising beginning. The names of the collaborators already enlisted are a guarantee of careful work, and aside from its direct service to libraries the *Booklist* is an interesting and progressive experiment in library co-operation.

THE services of Mr. Dewey, in the New York State Library, and through it and in his previous relations for the whole library world and the reading public, can scarcely be overestimated. None have keener realization of his personal idiosyncrasies than his associates in library work; but none outside the library profession can fully appreciate the whole-souled and untiring energy, the command of detail, the largeness of outlook and the inspirational effectiveness which have characterized his work in his chosen calling. Like Dr. Poole's pioneer service in indexing periodical literature, Mr. Dewey's library

work began in his college days, when he planned the Decimal classification, which has now become the world standard in library classification. Since then, the record of his activities, his plans and his prophecies is in large measure the record of library advance to the present day. He was President McKinley's alternative choice for the national librarianship. No library meeting is complete without his presence, and his voice has carried more inspiration, particularly to the younger workers, than that of any other man or woman in the library profession. It was, therefore, not only with regret but with something like alarm that librarians viewed the attack upon him, by leading Hebrew citizens of New York City, in the petition for his removal signed by men of that race of the highest standing in the community. It would have been a calamity indeed if this protest against his personal relationship with an enterprise which had excluded Jews from the hotel or club house connected with it, had endangered Mr. Dewey's relationship with the state library and the library profession.

WHAT may be called the "Dewey incident" fortunately appears to be now closed by the report of the Regents' committee and the formal reprimand administered to Mr. Dewey by the Board of Regents. There was at one time serious danger that Mr. Dewey's great services to the cause of library progress might be checked, if not lost, as the result of his association while a public official with a private enterprise. This, although a natural result, would have been a serious calamity. It is fairly to be said that Mr. Dewey's exceptional powers and dynamic energy, not only in inspiring others but in actual work, have given to the state results far beyond those which a lesser man would have achieved, undiverted by attention to private enterprises. On the other hand, a permanent public official, whose whole time and force are paid for by the state, as distinguished from an elected officer who is but temporarily and partially diverted from his private occupation, has no basis for engaging in private business; and it would be most unfortunate if other state librarians should be tempted to follow Mr. Dewey's ex-

ample. It was feared that when the attention of the Board of Regents was officially called to Mr. Dewey's partial absorption in a private enterprise this ground might be taken by them as basis for critical action; but happily, in view of the full facts, this logical course was not pursued, and the board confined itself to the immediate attack and took the rather surprising course of reprimanding the state librarian officially for the exclusion of Jewish citizens from his private enterprise. It was admitted throughout that in his public capacity Mr. Dewey had shown no anti-Semitic prejudice, but had in all his relations as a librarian and as director of the library school been fully appreciative of and courteous to the many librarians and students of that race, whose keen aptitude for affairs has given them rank or promise in the library profession.

AN excellent service has been done by the New York State Library under Mr. Dewey's administration in publishing annually a comparative statement of the legislation of the several states—a plan which Mr. Putnam has proposed to extend, in a publication of the Library of Congress, to cover comparative legislation of the nations as well as of our own states. Such a service as this is rendered to a body of users that goes far beyond, though it undoubtedly includes, the state library's own constituency. It finds an interesting parallel in the direct personal service rendered to legislators by the state of Wisconsin through its recent establishment of the office of Legislative Librarian. The Legislative Librarian is practically a combination of reference librarian and legislative adviser, whose function is to supply to legislators all the information and material that can bear upon pending subjects of legislation or be of service in the preparation of legislative measures. Such work is necessarily done in connection with a library, but the collection maintained for the purpose in the Wisconsin state house is closely specialized to meet these needs and is hardly to be considered as a state library—that place being more properly taken by the magnificent collection of the state historical society. The success of this new departure is an interesting example and proof of the practical value of specialized personal library service. Wisconsin's example

has already been followed, in a measure, in California, where the state library has recently established a Department of Legislative Reference, in charge of a man specially trained for the work. It is to be hoped that similar work may be taken up in other states, and that thus the people of the several states may be saved from the disastrous results of that ill-considered legislation which neglects or rejects the experience of other times and peoples.

MR. JAST's summary of his impressions of American libraries, given in the *Library Association Record* and reprinted in part elsewhere in this number, is distinctly interesting and suggestive. Necessarily superficial, it is nevertheless fair-minded and graphic, and brings out points of contrast with British library methods clearly and without prejudice. In their equipment, resources, and size of staff, American libraries are regarded as greatly in advance of all others; library training, work with children, and the development of free access are among the most notable of their activities; and the preponderance of women in library work is considered a disadvantage. Despite the provision of lecture rooms in practically all new American library buildings, Mr. Jast finds that the use of lectures is far less developed with us than in Great Britain. We have the accommodations, but we are not yet making effective use of them. As one of the advocates of free access in English libraries, he is naturally disposed to look favorably upon the system as it is in operation in the United States, though he points out that with us the loss of books is much greater, owing to the fewer restrictions and to a democratic desire for liberty. Our libraries are behind the English libraries in bulk of circulation and in attendance—the latter statistics being probably largely affected by the great use of the English newsrooms—and as a result of his comparison Mr. Jast expresses amazement at the work his countrymen have accomplished in the face of insufficient funds and untrained and inadequate staffs. It is gratifying to note his remark that American librarians showed themselves neither restive nor resentful under criticism. We have much to learn from fellow-workers in other fields and other countries, and frank acceptance of fair-minded criticism on both sides is the only basis for mutual understanding and respect.

## PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CHOICE OF RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.\*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington.*

IN the 1893 edition of the "A. L. A. catalog" 220 out of 5230 titles fell under the group of Religion and Theology, or 4 per cent. of the whole number; in the 1904 edition 319 out of 7520 titles, or 4.2 per cent. were included in this group. Taking into consideration the great variety of subjects upon which books are written and the enormous yearly output of books in the classes of such popular interest as fiction, biography, travel, history, fine arts, useful arts, and general literature, this 4 per cent. is perhaps a fair conservative estimate of what is due religious literature. It would seem, however, that public interest in religious and theological subjects might easily justify a larger percentage, even allowing for the fact that with so many persons the spoken sermon seems almost entirely to preclude the necessity of the religious book. If and when such is the case, the public library should allow a more liberal proportion to religious works than is represented by these figures. Broadly speaking, the department of religion and theology in a public library should be as well equipped as any other department, and only the reasons which operate to restrict the collections in other departments should be valid in the religious department, namely paucity of funds and in some cases lack of use.

With the adoption of a principle of proportion the question of choice of books arises. In general it may be said that the same rules of choice should be adopted that apply to books in other classes, and thus in theory the question raised by the title of this paper is disposed of. But in practice difficulties often arise in choosing for purchase religious, and especially theological books, or in deciding concerning their acceptance as gifts, difficulties which do not arise in connection with books of other classes. In my own case I have often found it necessary to give the matter some thought because of objections which were raised by prominent and educated

users of the library, and in several cases by trustees, to the presence of certain books in the library, and more rarely, to the absence of others from its shelves. Numbers of individual cases which have come up for decision have led to the adoption of a rather general policy governing the subject. In the first place, the standpoint of the public library in judging of any books, even religious books, is not primarily religious but literary and educational. Its standards are those arising from educational aims, or should more or less closely approximate such standards. The public library is not irreligious or even non-religious, as I said before this department last year, but it is simply lacking in religious color. This does not mean that as an institution it is not interested in religion. Religion is one of the great facts of human life. Its forms of expression are varied, extending all the way from totemism to a purely ethical religion. But in some form it seems a necessity to mankind, and is practically universal. Examined extensively, therefore, as one of the important facts of humanity, it is entitled to respect and consideration. Also, religion is one form of education, education of the spiritual side of man, and the history of religion has in some ages seemed to be inseparable from the history of education. The library therefore, is rightly interested in religion and calls upon it for religious books are just as deserving of consideration as calls for poetry, for fiction, for philosophy, for fine arts, etc.

But, though recognizing this almost universal religious need and aiming as fully as possible to aid in its satisfaction, the library can in no way be a partisan. Since religion to-day is not a unit, but is manifested under various forms, the library cannot co-operate with the adherents of one form while discriminating against those of another. Its shelves must fairly represent, in addition to the broad field of religious literature devoid of sectarian bias, many different and often antagonistic beliefs, according to the demand

\* Read before Library Department of Religious Education Association, Boston, Feb. 15, 1905.

of readers. If some one asks why a certain volume of an anti-Catholic tone is allowed in the library the answer must be that the library collection is not one-sided, that it represents many differing views. Or if some opponent of Christian Science objects to the presence in the library of Christian Science magazines and books, the obvious reply is that Christian Scientists are part of the community to which the library ministers and so must justly be considered.

In the selection of reference works a broadly inclusive policy should be followed. All the leading works on religion and religions should be purchased, from those on the earliest pagan religions to those on the leading Christian and non-Christian religions of the present day. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, commentaries, concordances, and bibliographies, those of earlier publication so far as they are still of value, and those of recent date, the most conservative and the most liberal, should all find a place in the public library. Such works may well be included as McClinton and Strong's "Cyclopædia of religious literature"; the series of dictionaries by the late William Smith and his associates; Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible," based on recent conservative criticism; and the "Encyclopædia Biblica," setting forth the most advanced criticism of to-day; Lange's commentaries, representing the old, and the new "International critical commentary," representing the latest biblical criticism; Cruden's, Strong's, and Young's concordances; the new edition of Bliss's "Cyclopædia of missions," Julian's "Dictionary of hymnology," Brewer's "Dictionary of miracles," Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," and Brewster's new work on the "Saints and festivals of the Christian church," as well as the "Jewish encyclopædia" and Hughes' "Dictionary of Islam." A liberal selection from the various sectarian encyclopædias and the religious year books, almanacs, and directories published by various denominations should also be purchased, even those of denominations having few adherents, if there is any demand for them. The purchase of all such purely sectarian works will, of course, be regulated by the demand and by available funds. In addition to these, the more important Sunday-school lesson helps, which are almost always much used, should form a part of the reference collection. The

Bible, in the King James and revised versions, the Douay Bible, and a polyglot edition should also find a place in the reference department.

Pursuing the same general policy with regard to periodicals, the public library may properly be a subscriber to a leading journal of each denomination which possesses any considerable number of adherents in the community. Many denominations are glad to present to the library their leading periodical. Of course this is done in the spirit of propaganda and the magazine may then be considered a tract, which some libraries are unwilling to accept. For the sake of consistency they are therefore inclined to refuse admittance to all such denominational periodicals. If church journals are used and enjoyed by readers, however, as they undoubtedly are, there seems to be as good reason for supplying them as for supplying the various technical and trade journals.

Of religious histories and biographies the public library should of course have a liberal supply. All the standard lives of Christ should be included, regardless of their doctrinal point of view, and new works as they appear should be purchased on their merits. The best works on the various ethnic religions would also form part of a well-rounded collection.

There is a large number of books which are thoroughly religious in character, without being doctrinal or controversial, such as works on practical Christianity and general religious thought and life, as well as books of devotion, meditation, and some volumes of sermons. Concerning such books there is usually little difficulty in deciding. They should be purchased with discrimination, according to the demand for them, and according to their general literary excellence and the value of their thought.

Religious books of a decidedly doctrinal and controversial nature form the class regarding which there are likely to be differences of opinion. Many such books are offered to the library as gifts, just as denominational magazines are offered, by persons who wish to propagate certain doctrines. In general I should say that all such doctrinal books which come to the library as gifts should be accepted, provided they do not violate all the canons of good taste and are not in thought indecent or subversive of morals. Of course,

any book which is illiterate or vulgar in expression, coarse or immoral in thought, according to generally accepted standards of morality, and cheap and tasteless in printing, binding, etc., should be politely declined, always with the true reason, tactfully and perhaps not always fully explained. But a book should not be declined simply because the librarian or some of his associates or the trustees of the library do not agree with the opinions expressed in it; and in declining a gift for any of the reasons already mentioned, the librarian should be careful to make clear to the donor that it is not declined because of its doctrines. It is hardly necessary to say that to insure fairness this policy of acceptance of gifts must be carried out in all cases. A book advocating the doctrine of eternal punishment must not be accepted to-day, and one on universal salvation be refused to-morrow. Some one may object that even if this policy is consistently carried out still unfairness arises, because the gifts to a library will undoubtedly not include books on all doctrines. There will be a larger representation of the works of the denominations in which the spirit of propaganda is strongest. But a reply to such an objection is that any member of the community who wishes to insure the presence in the library of a book supporting his especial belief may present such a book to the library, or, if he does not wish to present it, he may request its purchase. The privileges of presenting books to the library and of requesting the purchase of books are, or should be, open to all. The plan of putting a book-plate with the name of the donor in each book given to the library is a good one. This will often explain its presence in the library. The library, however, does not, either in the case of gifts or of purchases, assume the responsibility for all opinions expressed in its volumes. Its office is not to direct the thought of its patrons, but to supply the means for the forming of independent thought. As a matter of policy, in order to assure every citizen of the absolute impartiality of the library, it is well to secure for the library a representative collection of the literature, especially on its historical side, of each denomination having a number of adherents in the community.

The selection of doctrinal and controversial books for purchase should be guided by the

same standards of taste that prevail in the case of gifts, that is, by demand and by the condition of the book fund. A library would hardly buy an expensive work on the creed of some small and obscure sect, represented perhaps by only three or four persons in the community. Nor would it perhaps be able to purchase many works of such detailed and scholarly criticism as would be of use to only a few theological scholars, though where the fund is sufficient, even such scholarly works may very properly be purchased.

The question of what to purchase and what not to purchase in the class of so-called religious fiction is one that arises almost every week. Here it is best if possible to eliminate the religious question altogether and to judge each novel as if it had no religious motive. If it is absolute trash of course it will be rejected; if it has some literary merit it may be accepted. Decisions in individual cases will depend entirely on the attitude of the library toward the fiction question in general, on whether its policy is to exclude all but the best, or to purchase rather liberally from the ever-ready supply of new novels. But whatever the policy, a novel should not be either accepted or rejected solely because its theme is a certain religious doctrine.

Religious historical fiction of a fairly high literary standard is always a valuable part of the library. Such books as Wallace's "Ben Hur," E. E. Hale's "In His name," Mrs. Charles' "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family," and "The early dawn," and Amelia Barr's "Friend Olivia" are distinctly educational. Books, too, with a general religious motive, such as Bullen's "Apostles of the southeast," Gordon's "Black Rock" and "Sky pilot," and most of George Macdonald's books find many readers and should have their place in the library. And in the realm of doctrinal fiction such books as "Robert Elsmere" and "Helbeck of Bannisdale," "John Ward, preacher," "John Inglesant," "Yeast" and "Paris," "Rome," and "Lourdes" will establish themselves entirely apart from their religious themes, whereas there will always be grave doubts in the minds of many about the literary value of Marie Corelli's "Sorrows of Satan," Voynich's "Gadfly," and John Chester's "Ruth the Christian Scientist," though their religious or anti-religious doctrines should not cause their exclusion.



The selection of all religious books, especially of all doctrinal and controversial books, if not made by the librarian himself, should of course be entrusted to a person who is sufficiently broadminded, so that his literary judgment will not be affected by his own religious bias.

In the children's department of a library it seems to me that a somewhat different policy should be pursued with regard to religious books. Adults either have already formed their religious opinions when they come to the library and know what they wish to read, or they are of sufficient maturity to be entitled to a free selection of material to aid in forming their opinions. It is different with children. They have undeveloped but impressionable minds and though the public library very appropriately aims to form in them good literary taste, it has nothing to do with forming a religious bias. It is perhaps also unfair to parents to furnish their children with material for forming religious beliefs contrary to what they wish, though it may justly be said that parents should themselves supervise the reading of their children. Many parents do not do this, however. Therefore it seems to me that the children's room of a public library is no place for religious literature of a doctrinal or controversial character.

The religious books that may properly be found in the children's room of the public library are those of a very general religious character, such as Bible stories told in a simple way, lives of Christ arranged for children, and that great favorite of nearly all children—"Pilgrim's progress." The list of books for boys and girls prepared by the Brooklyn Public Library contains only 14 titles under Ethics and Religion. That prepared for the Iowa Library Commission by Miss Moore, children's librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library contains only 11 under that heading. Both lists include Foster's "Story of the Bible," Eva March Tappan's "The Christ story," the "Bible for children" arranged from the King James version, with an introduction by Bishop Potter, and "Pilgrim's progress." The Iowa Library Commission list also includes the Old and New Testament stories in the "Modern reader's Bible." Such books as Coffin's "Story of liberty," which, aside from its historically inaccurate statements and "snap" judgments, is unnecessarily ven-

omous against the Catholic Church, might fairly be excluded from the children's department of a public library. There are many other children's books of this class, as well as the enormously large group which may be termed "namby-pamby," all of which are better excluded. A small number of titles of well-selected books, and those often duplicated, forms a better religious collection for a children's room than a more extensive list.

The views expressed in this paper are of course the individual opinions of the writer. If the Library Department of the Religious Education Association has adequate reasons for its existence, and I believe it has, one of those reasons I conceive to be that by associated effort it may improve the religious and theological departments of libraries, especially of public libraries. To accomplish that end I believe it is of the first importance to discover the principles of selection of books in this field, and I therefore offer this tentative contribution.

Recently in planning for the purchase lists of new books soon to be issued by the American Library Association, Mr. William I. Fletcher, president of the A. L. A. Publishing Board and a member of the executive committee of this department, asked me as chairman of the department to be responsible for the selection of the books of religion and theology for these lists. I consented to assume the task temporarily, but should prefer that the work be undertaken more definitely by this department through a committee. Such a committee should concern itself not only with current publications, but might also undertake the preparation of approved lists, with annotations, of older books of religion and theology. This section of the "A. L. A. catalog" is all right as far as it goes, but it does not profess to contain "even a small representative theological library," nor will it "satisfy any institution or community having a dominant religious bent," also "avowedly controversial books are intentionally omitted." In order to focalize the work of the department I suggest that a list which shall also attempt to cover the ground omitted by the "A. L. A. catalog," be drawn up. Such a list would undoubtedly be published by the Religious Education Association and would be widely useful to libraries and religious workers.

## THE FUTURE OF THE CATALOG.\*

By WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Librarian, Amherst College Library.

SEVERAL years ago I wrote a paper for one of the meetings of the American Library Association on "Library superstitions." I am now inclined to add to those I then named, another—the Dictionary Catalog. I do not intend by this expression to intimate that the dictionary catalog is a thing to be disbelieved in and rejected, but rather to suggest that it has the character of a superstition in so far as it is accepted and religiously carried out on grounds that are traditional, rather than on any intelligent conviction that it meets present needs and is good for the future needs for which we must make provision.

Two enormous changes have occurred in the library world since the dictionary catalog secured by virtue of its adaptation to things as they then were its commanding pre-eminence among catalog forms. One of these changes is in the size of our libraries, and the consequent extent and complexity of their catalogs. The other is in methods of administration and in the temper in which the relation of a library to its patrons is conceived.

In what I have to say on this subject I shall have mainly in mind, and use terms applicable to, the card catalog. But before proceeding I wish to say that I have no such exclusive reference to the card catalog as might thus appear. I shall speak of the catalog as existing in two divisions, author and subject; I shall undoubtedly be affected in my use of terms and my general treatment of the subject by the fact that I have for many years been working with a catalog actually so divided. So far as I know this separation is not at all common. Its best exemplification is probably the very extensive catalog of Harvard University Library. At Amherst we have come to believe in it as best, at any rate for us, and I shall later make much clearer than I could do now wherein its advantages lie. But I do not consider this question of separation or combination of the two parts or elements as of

much consequence, and most of what I say should be understood to be applicable to the straight dictionary form, *i.e.*, all entries in one alphabetical order, as well as to the divided arrangement.

Before proceeding, however, I would like to touch on two minor points. First, as to the term "dictionary catalog." I wish some one would make the necessary thoroughgoing research to determine when and in what connection its use began. I had supposed, in common probably with most librarians, that it was a modern term, connoting especially the kind of catalog in which entries of different kinds are arranged in one alphabetical series, so that they are to be looked for like words in a dictionary. So understood we could not properly speak of a dictionary subject-catalog. But I was led to change my view of the matter when I bought at auction a few years ago a catalog printed in 1745 of the Inner Temple Library of London, and found that while it is simply an author-catalog, the Latin title-page makes prominent the statement that the entries are arranged "in the order of a dictionary." This leads me to conclude that the term historically and legitimately signifies alphabetical arrangement merely, whether of author or subject catalog, or of both together, as against a classified or logical (*raisonné*) arrangement.

The other minor point is this. Our catalog is the only one I know having the two sections—author and subject—in which title entries are placed with the subjects and not with the authors. In practice this seems to me much the most satisfactory arrangement. Of course, the *prima facie* argument for putting the title entries with the authors is that it secures a place for anonymous books in the author-catalog, which would otherwise be incomplete. This is purely a theoretical or academic reason for such inclusion. The prevailing reason on the other side is the thoroughly practical one that the average library patron does not readily distinguish between subject and title. So we have on one hand the author-catalog and on

\* Read before Connecticut Library Association, Hartford, Feb. 21, 1905.



the other the subject-and-title catalog, and find this in practice a most satisfactory arrangement.

Proceeding now to consider the catalog as a problem of the dawning future. I suppose we shall all agree that its leading feature must be, as it has been, a straightaway alphabetical arrangement under authors. I only wish to emphasize this as an undoubted truth. Whatever else may be questioned this will not be. No matter how extensive the catalog may come to be, each author's name will find its appropriate place, and every person of experience as librarian or library user will agree that this must be always our main reliance. And my way of enforcing this is to say that the author-catalog is essentially the catalog, and may be regarded as the whole of it. For a catalog, properly speaking, seems to require simply one entry of each of the objects cataloged, with suitable cross-references. When we regard the matter from this point of view we have to admit that our subject-catalogs or subject entries, especially the analytical entries which now-a-days make so large a share of all, constitute more properly a reader's guide than part of a catalog. It is along this line that lies such *theoretical* preference as I have, and I own to having some, for the separate author-catalog. And this preference is strengthened by the treatment which under my conception of present and future needs, I propose to give to the subject portion of the catalog.

With this hint of what is coming let me return to the author-catalog for a moment to remark that even this piece of apparatus, excellent as it is, cannot be so well made as to obviate serious difficulties in the ready finding of books by its means, and that such difficulties are greatly increased with its growth in extent. There is first the presence of a large number of entries under one family name. It might almost be said that the majority of references to the author-catalog will be made with only the family name of the author in mind. You will understand what I mean, when I say that I find this so often the case that I am constantly discarding the author-reference and turning to the subject or title entry. In our author-catalog, for example, I would hardly care to try to find a book by Wilson or Harris or Weber or Mueller, not knowing the

Christian names. Again, where there are a good many titles under one author, they must be arranged alphabetically by the first word of the title, but we very often don't know what that word is. A strong argument can here be made for transposing titles as under Thackeray, "Philip, Adventures of," rather than "Adventures of Philip," but we have sworn allegiance to the good American rule of entry under first-word not an adjective, and we will not let the philosophic Germans, with their "schlagwort" principle, lead us astray. We note for one thing that the more they flounder the deeper they get in the bog.

But where, you may ask, are you leading us? And I may forecast the conclusion of the whole matter by saying that I am trying to lead you to the sense, which I so often keenly feel, of the futility of the catalog as we have it, and to the acceptance of the idea that the future of the catalog is that something else shall be substituted for it as the readers' first or main reliance in finding books. Having thus sung the praises of the author-catalog and then shown its futility, I now pass to what I propose to do in the subject part of the catalog. At Amherst we are just at the point where we must make over our subject-catalog which has grown up in a rather makeshift manner during the last twenty years. We have just re-made our entire author-catalog on the standard-size card, incorporating, so far as we have been able, the Library of Congress printed cards, and, barring such ills as catalogs are born to, it is in satisfactory shape.

But we have on hand this old subject catalog made on the dictionary plan, and what shall we do with that? Some things I have made up my mind to, while others are but vaguely determined, and I have seized upon this as a good opportunity to bring the matter before an intelligent, and sympathetic, company of fellow-workers, believing that I may largely clarify and settle my views by expressing them.

In the first place, I am going to place large reliance on class-lists. The old controversy as to the relative merits of classified and alphabetical subject catalogs does not interest us much if we can have both, which we mean to secure. In fact, modern and thoroughgoing library classification has put

this whole matter in a new light, for a well-classified library has in its shelf-lists, plus its D. C. or E. C. or other classification book, a complete classified catalog well indexed. One question remains with us, Shall we copy the shelf-lists for use in the delivery room or shall we put the shelf-lists themselves there? I am inclined to think we can put the shelf-lists there and save the copying. Whether we shall use card or sheet shelf-lists is another question of indifferent importance. But we are going to retain our alphabetical subject-catalog, only with several important distinctions. For each subject which forms a heading in the shelf-lists we will have a card headed with the name of the subject and merely referring to the number in the shelf-list. Thus we will save the inane duplication between subject-catalog and shelf-list so often found.

In the same alphabetical arrangement will appear all title cards, and such cards will be made for all books except those clearly not needing them. There will also be cards for a great number of individual subjects, as names of persons and of places, and thousands of other subject-headings not found as headings in the shelf-lists, and on these cards the individual books will be entered. These three features, entry under individual and minute subjects, reference to shelf-lists for more general ones, and entry under title will serve pretty well the purposes of the usual subject-catalog with one very important exception—that of analyticals. As to analyticals I cannot believe that the catalog of the future is going to be burdened with them. Their purpose is to be served otherwise, through what we may roughly call bibliographies, including in this term indexes such as Poole's and the A. L. A. which may be said to give brief bibliographies under multitudes of subject-headings. No practice current in libraries seems to me more open to the charge of superstition than the blind following of the practice of loading our catalogs with analyticals, when our eyes ought to be open to the new era of bibliographies and indexes. It should be noted that it is a serious injury to the reader to put before him a crude list of analytical entries such as we might get together in our catalog, when we could refer to a good reading-list on the subject. The superiority of good

reading-lists or bibliographies to catalog analyticals has long been so apparent to me that I marvel that it is so slowly recognized by my brethren. Last year one of our English teachers asked me to put in the reading-room such books as I could, containing critical or other essays on Tennyson, saying he supposed I would find twelve or fifteen; in half-an-hour I had sixty-two such books on the shelves, finding them all referred to in the "A. L. A. index." If anything more thoroughgoing had been called for, there is Anderson's excellent bibliography in the "Great writers' series" to say nothing of the Poole's Index references. We have some analyticals under Tennyson in our subject-catalog, but we have stopped making them and consider them of no use. In fact, we have for a good while warned readers that our subject-catalog is not to be used for anything but the most ordinary finding of books on given subjects.

What I am coming at then is that for another feature our subject-catalog will contain references on a great many subjects to special bibliographies and reading-lists. It would surprise many librarians to find how many such can now be found. And on all subjects there is the general direction to consult the indexes. This general direction cannot be repeated under every heading, but must be understood. And this in turn is like saying, "Don't depend on this catalog for your references, but look in the well-known library helps." For a great many subjects the best source for the reader to consult for brief information, and for references to fuller reading, is one of the encyclopedias.

But not so much to the general encyclopedias should readers be referred or the librarian go in their behalf, as to the special encyclopedic works, e.g., to the "Dictionary of Christian antiquities" for Mosaics, the Cross, the Aureole, etc.; to the "Dictionary of music" for all musical subjects, etc., etc. You must naturally anticipate me in all this and see that what I am about to say is that it is hopeless to have the catalog give all these indications, and that when we have done our best and made the catalog as good as we can, we should not be content to let our readers go to it and regarding it as their one resource turn away disappointed when

they fail to find what they want—and I don't need to adduce instances to satisfy you that the more elaborate and theoretically fine we make it the less easily will the average reader find his way through its mazes.

To support my charge of a superstitious adherence to outworn beliefs and practices as to our catalogs, let me ask if we have sufficiently noted the bearing, the revolutionary effect I may say, of two of the recent great changes in library administration. We have substituted two important new factors for the catalog (you will recall that I referred to the need of a substitute for the author-catalog) and fail to perceive that it is a substitution. The two factors are, first, access to minutely classified books on the shelves, and second, the reference librarian, or in smaller libraries the librarian acting as guide, philosopher and friend. Who wants a catalog now? Clearly not the reader whose ends are so much better served by substitutes we have provided. No, it is now the attendant who wants the catalog, and if it is made for the attendant it will not be the old-fashioned catalog. From this point of view I look to see developed in various libraries, to take the place of the formal subject-catalog, interesting pieces of literary apparatus, taking shape from the individuality of the librarian or the reference librarian and best adapted in each case to aid in exploiting most fully and most readily the resources of the library. This apparatus will consist of a constantly increasing collection of references; lists, made on the spot or procured from others; hap-hazard notes gathered in reading; anything which may prove a key to some li-

erary treasure. It may be in the form of a card catalog or it may not. The cards in the catalog at the attendant's hand may be an index to a mass of material written on larger or smaller sheets laid in drawers or kept in a vertical-file cabinet. And while this material grows, it will constantly be revised. One thing more, looking up subjects in a library with the aid of the attendant and such an apparatus is an immensely valuable educative process. For the attendant will not have the exclusive use of this apparatus, but it will be available to all comers, the attendant often needing only to give a word of suggestion as to how to go to work. The special adaptation of such a method of library research to college or school pupils or to members of clubs and study classes must be apparent to all; and as our public libraries are through their use by such clubs and classes rapidly assuming, so far as their research work is concerned, the character of school or college libraries, the universal application of the same principle to all our libraries will not be questioned.

Among all the changes and improvements which are so rapidly marking the progress of the public library movement, the new classifications, the removal of barriers to free contact with the books, the opening of children's rooms, no feature of progress is more marked or more characteristic than the substitution of the vital for the mechanical—bringing in, we may say, the human touch. I shall be glad if I have thrown any light on the way in which this new method and spirit is to affect the future of the catalog.

#### A BANKING METHOD OF CHARGING BOOKS.

BY WILLARD AUSTEN, *Reference librarian, Cornell University Library.*

IN an article in the *Educational Review* for March, 1904, I alluded to the complexity of the system necessary to keep accounts of books used in a university library as compared with the usual charging methods adequate to the needs of a public library.

Briefly, this difference arises from the fact that a book may be a reference book to-day and to-morrow go into circulation, also from the fact that a university professor has prac-

tically no time limitation on books that he is using for work, but is limited in time on books that fall outside his field of work but within someone's else field; while the student has both time and number limitations on the books he borrows. The absence of a book from its accustomed place on the shelves is not taken as a sufficient warranty that the book is out. The reader's need is usually of such a character that the whereabouts of the

book must be determined before answer is given to his request. He needs to know whether the book is actually out of the library or in use in some part of the building and therefore to be had at another hour.

The usual book cards that are kept in pockets in the books when they stand on the shelves would be so frequently found wanting after a book had been used for reference or any other use not necessitating the removal of this card, that they are entirely dispensed with in the system to be described.

The usual reader's card has no place in this system, since no professor or student can be required to have with him always a borrower's card, and any library that undertook to require this of such a class of borrowers would have great difficulty in maintaining its position.

If then the customary book cards and reader's cards are eliminated what is there left to constitute a charging system?

This brings us to the explanation of what has been termed, for the want of a better designation, a banking method of keeping account of books. The analogy is not sufficiently close to make the term a good one, but it has its advantages in helping those that use the library to understand the principles, especially the value of a signature, when they are told to draw a book just as they draw money from a bank. The phrase helps to clarify the process in the same way that the direction to use a card catalog as one uses a dictionary aids the reader to find the book wanted in the catalog.

The first step then, as in all libraries and banks, is to get the reader's personal signature together with his address; most important items in this system. With this registration goes a certain amount of "credit" with the library. For example a freshman in the university is entitled to draw books to the number of two volumes to be kept two weeks; a senior may be allowed to draw five volumes with a month's limitation; whereas a professor has credit to the number of thirty volumes with no time limitation on books used for his work. The point is that every borrower establishes a certain amount of credit upon registration with a university library, depending on his university connection.

When one is ready to draw books with this

system he writes out a ticket or check on a form similar to a bank check and presents it to the issue clerk. This check bears on its face a call number, together with the author and title of the book wanted, and the borrower's signature. When the book is delivered the delivery "teller" must be familiar with the signature or else refer to the registration record, as does the bank teller before paying a check. All that is necessary to issue a book is to stamp the date in the book and the reader goes his way.

This check becomes the basis of the system of records that enables the library to tell instantly where a particular book is, when it was taken, how many books a borrower has out, and if it is deemed necessary to know, what books are due on any particular day. This last feature is not considered of so great importance in many libraries but that it can easily be dispensed with, and when not needed the omission greatly simplifies the clerical labor of keeping the record.

The first step in completing the record of a book taken out of the library is to take out of the tray in which it is filed a card that in some respects corresponds to the usual book card. As these cards are never written until a book has gone into circulation there may or may not be such a card. Thus the number of such cards represents the number of books that have at some time circulated. To make one such card for each volume that is issued would represent the maximum number of cards written, but this has its disadvantages not only in the increased labor of handling the large number of cards but also in consulting the record. The best results are obtained by using one such card for each set of works or by combining several different editions of the same work on the same card, thus showing at a glance the whereabouts of any volume of any set of an author's works. Such a card shows also the life history of a book from the time it began to be used until worn out, who has had it, how many times it has been repaired, etc.

After the entry is made on this card from the ticket that the reader has left with the library, the card is filed numerically in a tray to answer all the questions that may arise regarding that book or set of books, until the same is returned.

Now if it is desired to show what books are

due on each succeeding day and also the number of books charged to each borrower, then the next record made is on a ledger account kept with each borrower. This is most conveniently done by using an individual ledger for each person, or a loose-leaf ledger, in order that the account may be kept strictly alphabetically. When the number of borrowers is large and space is a consideration this record may be kept on cards. The original tickets are then filed in the usual way under the date of issue.

When the book is returned the book card is removed, or the original check is cancelled, and when desired this may be returned to the writer, as is done with bank checks, for a final receipt. By this method the responsibility of the borrower is continuous from the beginning to the end of the transaction.

When, however, the necessity of the record to show what books are due on a particular day is not felt, then the individual ledger accounts may be eliminated and the original tickets filed under the borrower's name to show what books he has out.

By the use of the method outlined by Mr. Cutter in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 28:664, the time limiting feature may be adjusted to the system without the use of the ledger accounts.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF ENTRIES IN CATALOGS.

ANY one who has had much experience in arranging entries in a card catalog must have been frequently puzzled as to what is best to do in regard to many points. Among the most perplexing rules to decide are those relating to compound names, both of persons and places, and hyphenated words. Most librarians have usually followed Cutter's Rules. Believing that there had been some change in custom since the third edition of Cutter, the secretary of the A. L. A. advisory committee on cataloging rules sent a circular letter to 24 librarians who use the dictionary form of catalog. The result of the questions put to librarians was to prove a general following of Cutter's rules for arrangement. Some variations have been made, but nothing that shows a strong tendency to change. The old rule "something after nothing" or "nothing before something," illustrated in compound names of places beginning with "New," has been generally followed by librarians and is repeated in Cutter's 4th edition. This in spite of the fact that encyclopedias and gazetteers (the "New international encyclopædia," the "Century cyclopedia of names," Lippincott's gazetteer) treat words beginning with New as one

word, New York coming after instead of before Newark. Columbia and Harvard universities are the only libraries that report that in their card catalogs they depart from Cutter's rule (rule 314, 4th edition) and arrange these names as the encyclopedias do. The printed catalog of the Peabody institute does the same. Why library catalogs should differ so materially from other reference books is not clear, except that it is more consistent with the rule "nothing before something."

The difficult question of arranging hyphenated words is usually solved by following Cutter (rule 317, 4th ed.). This is not in accord with the arrangement in dictionaries, all of which put in one alphabet compound words whether written with or without the hyphen, "Book" with its compounds is one of the most troublesome examples. Two libraries report that they arrange hyphenated words as one, while one library excepts "book" and "anti."

All agree to arrange noblemen according to Cutter's third edition, but in the fourth edition of Cutter there is a change. Instead of arranging peers of the same name alphabetically by the forenames, they are arranged in the order of their succession, Holland, 3d baron (H. R. Vassal Fox) before Holland, 4th baron (H. E. Vassal Fox). This is also the arrangement recommended in the Eclectic card catalog rules. It is scarcely probable that it will become the general custom.

There is some difference of opinion about the arrangement of translations. Cutter's Rules (rule 331, 4th ed.) says, "Arrange translations immediately after the original." There is a tendency in public libraries to arrange translations and originals in one alphabet, putting a note on each card, for the translation referring to the original, and on the card for the original referring to the translation. This seems to be the most practical order for a popular library.

Opinion in regard to arrangement under country is undergoing some change, though slowly. The majority of the libraries consulted agree with Cutter in arranging in two alphabets country as author and country as subject. A third alphabet is usually added including semi-official institutions. Four libraries, Boston Athenæum, Columbia, Cincinnati, Salem, put in one alphabet country as author and subject, while Buffalo has practically decided to do likewise. The argument in favor of one alphabet is that it is simpler and more easily used by the public. On the other hand it is not easy to ascertain by such an arrangement what publications of a country are in the library. Semi-official institutions, societies, etc., are difficult to arrange, as it is not easy to decide where they will be most readily found.

The present system of arrangement is unquestionably complex and is not easily grasped by the ordinary users of the catalog. Columbia University has made its somewhat



radical changes from orthodox library usage from observation of the use of the card catalog by the readers.

Equally complex is the arrangement under authors. Cutter puts the works *about* an author after the works *by* him, following the dictionary order of "person, place, subject," for all entries. Many libraries arrange according to the Library School Rules, which, it must be remembered, were compiled primarily for a classed catalog, and place the works about a person *before* the works by him. Cutter's 4th edition (rule 326) says: "Whether both of two joint authors appear in the heading or only the first, the entry should be arranged among the works written by the first author alone. The usual practice hitherto has been to arrange entries by joint authors after the works written by the first author alone." There is a tendency to agree with Cutter's 4th edition in regard to this and arrange in one alphabet works written singly or in collaboration with others.

Along with this difficult point are others, such as the editor, compiler and translator entries. Shall these be arranged after an author's works? No satisfactory solution can be made for all these difficulties.

A few variations from the third edition have been made in the fourth edition of Cutter. They are, first in regard to the German umlaut. The rule now departs from the old A. L. A. rule of arranging *ä, ö, ü* as if spelled *a, o, u*. The new A. L. A. rule and that in Cutter's fourth edition are in accord about the umlaut, arranging the modified vowels as if they were spelled *ae, oe, ue*. The new edition of Cutter also differs from the third in arranging in two alphabets, instead of one, names that differ slightly in spelling and come close together in the alphabet, as Clark and Clarke. Rule 229 of the third edition in regard to compound names is omitted in the fourth. The changes in regard to noblemen and joint authors have been mentioned. Otherwise the rules for arrangement have undergone no change since the third edition.

The A. L. A. advisory committee on cataloging rules has had the question of arrangement under consideration because it was thought probable that it would be necessary to add some rules regarding this subject to the forthcoming edition of the A. L. A. rules. Since libraries generally agree with Cutter, it may not be necessary to insert special rules for alphabetizing. It may be sufficient to refer to Cutter's 4th edition. If the committee feels strongly in favor of recommending changes of any specific rules such changes may be added. The committee voted at one of their meetings "that a simplification of alphabets be recommended." The above are the points about which there seems to be any dispute.

Alice B. Kroeger,  
Secretary Advisory Committee on  
Cataloging Rules.

## SOME IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Part of address by L. Stanley Jast, in *Library Association Record*, February, 1905.

I PROPOSE now to deal with certain general questions briefly, as I have already occupied a good deal of time. First, with regard to open access in America. There are some important differences between open access as it obtains in America and here, differences which fully account for the losses which some American libraries have suffered through open access, which have been advertised by opponents in this country to discredit the system.

First of all, there are no locking wickets. If there is a barrier—sometimes there is none—it is a turnstile, to prevent people from going out and in on the wrong side of the staff counter.

Secondly, any one can enter the lending library; entrance is not limited as with us to registered borrowers. You can use the lending library as a reference library, that is, you can take down a book and read it. Chairs and tables are provided for precisely such leisurely consultation.

Thirdly, as in Brooklyn, the entrance into the magazine room, the reference library and the children's room is often through the lending department. So that you have constantly passing and repassing not only registered borrowers, but a large number of persons who have been to the magazine room or the reference library, or who have simply been reading in the lending library. Then again if you are not a member, but wish to take out a book, they will make out a borrower's ticket there and then and issue the book, without, I understand, a guarantee, or perhaps a guarantor's signature, though a reference may be required. I am not speaking of every open access library; they are probably more stringent in this regard in some libraries. As I have already observed, many libraries have partial open access—such as Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo—books upon open shelves in a separate room. In many cases these books are not charged in the room. You have to go out of the room and go to the staff counter to get a book charged, and you are not obliged to go by the staff counter on your way out of the building. I haven't the slightest doubt that some books are taken away without being charged unintentionally, under a misapprehension. It is like our Metropolitan stations, where everything is arranged on the principle that every passenger is an *habitué*, and knows everything about the trains. It is important that I should state that American librarians and American boards seem to perfectly understand that if they wished they could look after matters more carefully. They are acquainted with our more restricted systems. The chairman of the Newark library said to me: "You people in England are just about a quarter

of a century behind us. We want absolute freedom. We don't mind losing some books so long as we get it." In regard to tram cars and in many other instances there is the same kind of freedom.

With regard to the children's libraries, I will not mention all the points, as Mrs. Fairchild gave a very full account of them at the Leeds meeting. The children's rooms which you get in all the new buildings are exceedingly fine, beautiful apartments, the woodwork often beautifully carved, and so on. At the recently opened Pacific Branch at Brooklyn there is a magnificent fireplace and an ingle nook in which the children can sit close to the fire on winter evenings and read their books. The Dewey numbers with Cutter author-marks are in general use on the book tags. There are selected reference books in the room, and the children are shown how to use these books. Moreover, school lessons are set which definitely involve work with books; this is a very important point, as it shows a real organic connection between the library and the work of the school. The children can and many do their home lessons in the room.

As all children's books are invariably on open shelves, it is pretty obvious that open shelves are the inevitable thing in the United States; once having permitted the children to have access to the books, it will be difficult and seems absurd to bar these same children from the shelves when they have grown up. There are usually some good pictures on the walls, and the higher shelves are often covered with wooden flaps, covered with green baize, on which pictures are fastened. The whole appearance of the room is bright and gay, the appeal being constantly to the eye as well as the mind of the child.

Bulletin work is an interesting feature of the children's department, and bulks very largely in some places. It is rather difficult to appreciate this work without seeing it. The general idea is that of a list of books, forming, with appropriate illustrations, a sort of artistic whole. We might have, for example, a list of books on ships. This might be written in a nice printing hand on a large piece of cardboard, on which would be pictures of ships, perhaps with a border of flags, showing the different lines. Some of the bulletins are very elaborate, others more simple, the pictures not being drawn, but cut out in outline from some paper or other source and pasted on. I asked a good many chief librarians and children's librarians about the real value of this bulletin work, but I didn't find many chief librarians particularly enthusiastic. Most of them admitted that too much time could be spent on it. The ladies, as a rule, were very enthusiastic—naturally so; there is a sort of finikin daintiness about it, a kind of "pleasant work for pretty fingers" flavor, which must have its special appeal to

them. At the same time I was assured that these bulletins did interest and attract the children, and that is the main thing. My own view is that when too much is not attempted, and too much time taken up, the bulletin is a pretty and useful adjunct to the children's room.

Another feature of the work with children is story telling. I didn't hear any stories told, I regret to say. I found that chief librarians even had not been permitted to attend these masonic and mysterious gatherings. I was informed that their presence would "falsify the note," "jar the atmosphere." We have to remember in regard to certain features of library work in America, which seem to us to somewhat usurp the functions of the parent, that the American librarian has to deal with a very heterogeneous population, and that the problem of turning the children of all sorts of nationalities into good American citizens may justify much that to us may seem outside the scope of public library work altogether.

The circulating libraries at the schools are carried on, in the main, on the lines of the Cardiff scheme, *i. e.*, sent out to the schools from the library and changed from time to time, or periodically. The books are chosen, as a rule by the library, supplemented by such books as the teachers may specially request. At Buffalo there is a teacher's room containing a copy of every book in the school duplicate collection. I was told at Pittsburgh that in some instances teachers had asked for "all duplicate" collections, that is, a library containing many copies of a single book. The idea was that the children, all reading one book at the same time, could talk about it and discuss it. That the library is able to meet demands of this sort suggests very forcibly the big margin of stock it is able to provide.

At Buffalo and Newark a valuable work is done by cutting out from old magazines, worn-out books, etc., pictures likely to be useful in school lessons, mounting them on manilla sheets or filing them loose in folders, and arranging them by subject. From the constantly growing collection teachers can draw what material they want to illustrate the lessons. Every library possesses such material at hand, and if an assistant can be spared for such work, it appears well worth doing. It is an ingenious example of the utilization of the waste products of the library.

Another excellent idea I saw in operation at Newark was a typed bulletin for teachers, containing a list of books added and articles in the magazines on education, etc., circulated amongst the teachers every month. I have already arranged for a teacher's column on these lines in the next number of our library magazine at Croydon.

A feature of the American libraries as a



whole is the absence of the reference department, as we understand it. The majority of the books placed in the reference library can be borrowed for home reading. The purely reference books are confined mainly to those of the dictionary and encyclopædia type and fine art books. Books taken home are charged in the reference department, and all such charges at the end of the day are worked into the general loan record at the lending counter. There is a good deal to be said for this system, though to discuss the pros and cons—and the same applies to many other points I have dealt with—is matter for a paper in itself. But it is worth while considering whether books for which there is a very small demand should not go into the reference department with liberty to borrow for home reading. We should thus avoid lumbering up the lending shelves with books rarely desired for home use, and get some reference books read which at present never go off the shelves.

With regard to American staffs, they are very large. As an example I may give you a particular library which, I believe, is rather understaffed than otherwise as American staffs go. The staff is 41, with an annual issue of 125,607 and a single building. It is only fair to say that a good deal of special work is done, and that the building is by no means an economical one to staff. But making every allowance the figure strikes us as a very high one. The work is highly specialized. You have an order clerk, a supplies clerk, a registration clerk, cataloging clerks, etc., usually in separate rooms. Women preponderate of course largely. There is the trail of the feminine all over the work of the American libraries. My impression is that there are too many women workers in the public libraries of America. There is of course no question of their capacity and enthusiasm, and of the splendid work that women have done for the library movement in America.

I received everywhere the most cordial reception. All the librarians and their assistants spared no effort to show me everything in which I might be interested, and to make my visit useful and agreeable. I did not find them restive or resentful under criticism.

In spite of abundance of money and large, trained staffs they do not, in certain respects, accomplish the work that we do. They do not get anything like the issues that we get, comparing population with population, a basis of comparison which is unfair to us, as they have many more books in proportion to population than we have. I discussed the reason for this disparity with several librarians, but no one seemed ready with an explanation. Perhaps it is because the American man is not a reader, save of the newspaper. But he believes in the public library and he finances it generously. And the work which the American librarian is doing with children

must have a great effect in building up a large reading public in the future. Then we must not forget that issues are not everything.

There are some things that I think the American libraries can learn from us. I have come back astounded at the work we have accomplished, in spite of miserably inadequate funds and small and untrained staffs. There is much that we can and are learning from America. The librarian is a greater power there than here. His work is recognized, its importance is understood. All this is full of the happiest augury for the future of the public library in America. As it is, the American library is an inspiring example of what the public library is capable of being in the life of a town, when efficiently administered on the most free and democratic lines, and adequately supported by a community which thoroughly believes in library work and the library idea.

#### COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN OREGON.

THE meeting of the Library Association in Portland, Oregon, during the summer of the current year will render of interest to some the library conditions in this state. A circular letter was sent to the educational institutions of the state and the following statement is made from the replies received, giving some idea of the library facilities in the higher institutions, including the state university, several colleges and the normal schools.

The library of the State University at Eugene, a city of about 5000 inhabitants, located 175 miles south of Portland on the east side of the Willamette River, numbers 13,000 bound volumes, besides 1000 pamphlets and a number of valuable scientific periodicals. The different departments are represented in fairly even proportion, but the library is strongest in English literature, history, including biography, and sociology, including economics and education. There are many volumes of national and state documents and an effort has been made to fill out these series. Among the pamphlets is a series of the Early English Text Society. Many of the books are of recent purchase and are the latest of their subject. Although there is no special building at present, a request has been made of the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for that purpose. A special librarian, Miss Camilla Leach, is in charge and has student assistance. The library is well arranged, the books are classified according to the Dewey decimal system, and it is open during the whole day, with the exception of Sunday. The books may be consulted or borrowed by people of the city who are responsible and no charge is made.

The library of Pacific University at Forest

Grove, a town of about 1500 inhabitants, located 26 miles west of Portland, contains about 13,500 bound volumes, besides pamphlets and periodicals. The library is one of the oldest in the state, having been started in 1848. It is made up of books along all lines, but is especially strong in history and English literature. It has also valuable series of government documents, dating back to 1789, and is a regular depository for government publications. It has many series of bound magazines also. New books are bought by the library committee from lists made by instructors in the different departments and a general list of the librarian. The library has a rather unusual number of old and rare books for a library of its size. Some of these books are good specimens from famous presses of Europe. It is planned to make an exhibit of this phase of the library at the Lewis and Clark Fair in the summer, if satisfactory safeguards are to be provided. The librarian, Professor Joseph W. Marsh, is the Nestor of the college faculty, and has an especial pride in the library. He is assisted by students. The library is kept open at stated hours of the day sufficient to render it serviceable to students. The books used in courses of study are kept in special department libraries. There is a regular fund for purchase of books, and the lists are made out at least three times a year. Periodicals are kept in a special room. The library has outgrown its apartments and is much in need of a building. The classification, until recently, was one devised by the librarian, but assistants are now recataloging according to the Dewey decimal system. The people of the town can use the government books freely and the others by the payment of a \$5 fee.

Perhaps the oldest library among the institutions of the state is that of Willamette University at Salem, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, located 50 miles south of Portland, on the east side of the Willamette River. The number of books has not been reported, but it is smaller than either of the previous libraries. It is strong in its series of congressional reports. It has also a large collection of theological works, which it has received by gift. There is a city library at Salem, which supplements the college library to some extent. The state library is also located in the state house, opposite the college campus. This library is made up largely of legal books and government documents, state and national. Miss Ruth Field is in charge of the library, which is open at stated times during the day.

The library of Albany College, located at Albany, a city of about 4000 inhabitants, 75 miles south of Portland, on the east side of the Willamette River, contains 2800 volumes, besides pamphlets and periodicals. It is open

during the whole day to students and can be freely used by people of the city. Its strongest feature is its accessibility.

The library of McMinville College, located at McMinville, a city of about 1500 inhabitants, 75 miles south of Portland, on the west side of the Willamette River, contains 4200 volumes, besides pamphlets and periodicals. The librarian, Miss Isabel Grover, devotes part of her time to the library, which is open at stated hours of the day for students and for the people of the city as well. The library, though small, is well selected and usable.

At Philomath College, located at Philomath, a small place of a few hundred inhabitants, 100 miles south of Portland, on the west side of the Willamette River, there is a collection of books numbering about 200. This collection was started only two years ago and the librarian, Mr. Marion A. Crail, is ambitious to increase it.

The Agricultural College, at Corvallis, a city of about 2000 inhabitants, located about 100 miles south of Portland, on the west side of the Willamette River, has a library of over 4000 volumes of general works, besides 4000 volumes of government publications and 10,000 pamphlets and bulletins of various kinds. The Dewey decimal system is used in cataloging, and the library is open the greater part of the day. A regular librarian is in attendance. Many scientific periodicals are taken and accessible.

There are four normal schools in Oregon. The largest of these libraries is that of the Normal at Monmouth, a town of about 800 inhabitants, 75 miles southwest of Portland, on the west side of the river. This library has 2000 volumes, besides pamphlets and periodicals. The library is of a general character. It is open all day to students, but not to outsiders. A librarian, Mr. J. B. V. Butler, is in attendance. Its strength is its utility for Normal work.

Next in size is the library of the Normal School at Weston, in eastern Oregon, about 300 miles east of Portland, up the Columbia River. It contains 800 volumes. It is open daily to students, but not to people of the town.

The library of the Normal School at Drain numbers only a few hundred volumes, and these were secured by the students. Drain is located about 200 miles south of Portland, on the east side of the Willamette River.

There is another Normal School at Ashland, a city of over 2000 inhabitants, located 300 miles south of Portland, on the east side of the river, but no facts are at hand for a statement concerning it.

There is also a college at Dallas, near Monmouth, and Catholic institutions at Portland and Mount Angel, but no facts are at hand regarding their libraries.

JAMES R. ROBERTSON, *Pacific University.*

## BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING.

*Bulletin no. 10, February, 1905.*

McCLURG & Co., Chicago, say, "we withdrew from the Amer. Pubs. Ass'n, about a year ago for the simple reason that the Illinois Anti-trust Law, seemed to make it advisable that we step out of the organization and remain out until a clearer view obtains of the rights of such organizations on the one hand and the rights of the public, as embodied in law, on the other. It is proper to add, however, that we are in sympathy with the objects of the Association in so far as it seeks to maintain fixed prices and to elevate the booksellers' calling."

This is the best time in the year to get bargains in recent books. Note the sales at big book-stores, like Strawbridge & Clothier's, Phila. The Phila. Bookstore seems to sell cheaper than ever. John Anderson, Bible House, N. Y., Malkan, Hanover Sq., N. Y., and like firms have big stocks at low prices.

We have named several good importers who will furnish you one book or many, old or new. Another firm is Eliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

McClurg, Chicago, have published a very valuable list of technical books.

Recent catalogs of new and second-hand books:

Smith, 24 Great Windmill St., London W., No. 42. (Chiefly old English literature).

Van Nostrand Co., New York. (Monthly Record of Scientific Literature.)

John Grant. 31 Geo. IV. Bridge, Edinburgh. Dec., '04. Also Annual Cat. of remainders. Autumn, '04.

Reader, 1 Orange St., Red Lion Square, London, W. C. (Special bargains, Nos. 352 and 353).

Smith & Wilkins, 207 W. 23d St., N. Y. City. Holiday Catalogue.

Littlefield, 76 Cornhill, Boston. (History, Genealogy, Travels, etc., no. 15).

Here are a few books published a little more than a year ago. The Amer. Pubs. Ass'n. places no restriction upon these books and libraries are free to get any discount booksellers will allow. A similar list will appear frequently in this bulletin.

Beveridge. Russian advance. Harp. \$2.50.  
Chapman. Color key to No. Amer. Birds. Doubleday. \$2.50.

Hadley. Freedom and responsibility. Scrib. \$1.

Hoar. Autobiography of 70 years. 2 v. Scrib. \$7.50.

Little. David, the hero-king. Lipp. 30 c.  
Long. New Am. navy. Outlook Co. 2 v. \$5.

How to make a flower garden. Doubleday. \$1.60.

Seton. Two little savages. Doubleday. \$1.75.

Singleton. French and English furniture. McClure. \$5.

*Bulletin no. 11.*

The report of the Librarian of Congress for 1904 contains a full account of copyright legislation for the year, proposed and accomplished. This includes:

I. *New law.*—Books, and other objects subject to copyright, brought into the country for exhibition at St. Louis during 1904, may receive copyright protection for two years; and in case the provisions of the copyright law are complied with during this period, such protection may be extended to the full time, 42 years. This law affects none of the privileges now allowed to public libraries.

II. *Proposed legislation.*—(1). Bill introduced Nov. 16, 1903 by Senator Platt of Conn., providing that the author of a book originally published abroad in a foreign language may, by obtaining copyright on a translation within 12 months, also obtain "the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, vending, translating and dramatizing" it. This affects no present library privilege. It would be apt to raise the price of translations affected by it.

(2). Bill introduced March 30, 1904, by Senator Platt of Conn., providing that the present privilege of free importation by libraries shall not apply to books copyrighted in the U. S. unless the consent of the holder of the copyright is obtained in writing. This would greatly curtail library imports and has been the subject of earnest protest by many libraries. The bill was referred to the proper committee, which has not yet reported it. (See Bulletin no. 4, April, 1904).

The Register of Copyrights recommends the appointment of a Congressional Commission to draft a satisfactory codified copyright statute to take the place of the present laws.

The full text of the law and bills above referred to may be found in the Report (p. 127).

A bibliography of all bills, petitions, reports and other documents relating to copyright in the United States will be found in a recent special report of the Register on Copyright Legislation, issued as a separate government publication.

Write to Public Library Commissions: Montpelier, Vt., and Madison, Wis., and Hartford, Conn., for buying lists of recent books; and to State Library Commission, Minneapolis, Minn., for its pamphlet on Public Documents in the Small Library.

The Wilson Co. of Minneapolis publish a bulletin of recent books for the library commission of eight Western states. The next natural step is for Commissions to unite in establishing a book-buying agency for the libraries of all their states.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the Committee, Arthur E. Bostwick, Chairman, N. Y. P. L., 226 West 42d St.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

## THE A. L. A. BOOKLIST.

*Preface to Jan.-Feb. issue.*

THE Publishing Board has long wished to serve library interests and meet an evident need by issuing a current buying list of recent books, with brief notes designed to assist librarians in selection.

Encouraged by various libraries and library commissions, and relying on them for co-operation and support, the board has undertaken to publish such a list, to appear eight times a year.

The co-operation of many libraries and librarians is already secured, and the lists will be edited by Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library, whose long and successful experience in selecting books for a public library of moderate size has been an excellent preparation for this task.

The first number has been compiled under difficulties, the board having had little time for organizing the work; but as the number of contributors and advisers increases, and the plans for gathering in their contributions are perfected, the lists will show a proportionate improvement.

Other features, such as annotated lists on current topics, will probably be added later, and in general any matter useful to those in charge of smaller libraries will here find an appropriate place.

The Carnegie fund of the American Library Association supports this undertaking and makes it possible to issue the lists at an almost nominal price. The Publishing Board hopes that in this way the fund established by Andrew Carnegie may give direct and valuable service to a very large number of libraries.

## THE EDITOR'S FOREWORD.

To the number of book reviews already existing there would be little need of adding another, were it not made from a different standpoint and to serve a definite purpose. The *A. L. A. Booklist* aims to embody briefly the judgment and experience of librarians for the use of librarians.

In order to make it of service to many people, many people should contribute to it. Therefore, librarians everywhere are invited to send titles of recent books with brief comments based on personal knowledge, putting their notes in the form that shall best aid persons who buy for small libraries. These titles, with full entry and suggested subject headings, should reach the editor by the 15th of each month, and the list will be kept as nearly up to date as the personal examination involved will allow.

Because of its composite authorship, the *Booklist* may vary in its point of view, but it will not lose sight of fairness and truth; and though it may not reach at the same time all

the requirements of persons who reflect even over their story books, and of persons who do not reflect at all, it nevertheless hopes to do good work in the line of helpfulness.

For titles and notes in the present number, which includes books mainly of November and December, grateful acknowledgments are due to Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, Washington Public Library; Mr. Harrison W. Craver, technology librarian, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. William P. Cutter, librarian, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; Miss C. M. Hewins, librarian, Hartford Public Library; Mr. Gardner M. Jones, librarian, Salem Public Library; Miss Cornelia Marvin, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.; Miss Mary T. Pierce, assistant, Chicago Public Library; Mr. H. C. Wellman, librarian, Springfield City Library; and the Library School, Albany, N. Y. Address communications to the editor, A. L. A. Booklist, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

## THE BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A GREEK temple in the business heart of a modern American town. The old culture, the old civilization—Homer, Virgil, Dante—bringing a message to the 20th century. A structure of the classic type, simple, self-restrained, asserting its dignity and holding its own unchallenged against buildings whose architects, like the giants of old, strive to reach the very sky. In the striving, the perpetually changing, the running to and fro for that which perisheth, we have the unchanging and unchangeable appeal of the old beauty, the old masters. Here is no tomb. This is no monument to the past. But the best of the old—its architecture, its literature—has been brought to the modern and made to serve the present and the future.

Such is the appeal and the teaching of the public library in this town of Binghamton. It were a waste of words to talk about the matter as an isolated instance, as a concern solely of local pride and neighborhood vanity. But the facts which I have stated have a more than local meaning. They are true of a chain of cities and towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. The library building—and its type is everywhere much the same—is as much of a modern fact as railway building and business organization and centralization. The library building is a potent factor in the shaping of individual and national character. The appeal to the eye is instant and universal.

The Binghamton Public Library structure is of the Greek Ionic order, the exterior being a nearly perfect classical type. The material is Indiana limestone, with gray pressed brick. The roof tiling is red. The outside

dimensions are 86 by 90 feet. Dignity, strength, simplicity are the characteristics of the exterior. Four columns, nobly planned, support the entablature and on the tympanum of the pediment is carved in stone the open book—the symbol and the aim of the library.

The vestibule opens into the delivery room, 30 by 34 feet, the keynote of the building. The delivery desk faces the entrance, and from the desk supervision is possible of the reading room, children's room, reference room, and, to some degree, of the stack room. Economy of operation has been successfully attained. Archways supported on Ionic columns lead to the reference room and children's room on the right, and to the reference room and stack room on the left. The offices of the librarian and the cataloger are between the stack room and the reference room and under the mezzanine floor. From the vestibule broad stairways lead to a landing from where there is one broad run to the second floor and the assembly hall, which has a seating capacity of about 300. On this floor are two rooms, which are available for the use of clubs and societies, the trustees, etc., and a room, 25 by 50 feet, with no side lights, but a great skylight, for art gallery, museum, and local historical collections; also a room for the women of the staff, equipped with cooking facilities and attractively furnished. In the basement is the second stack room, with a lift running to the catalogers' room and the mezzanine floor. The lavatories, bicycle racks, vault, are also in the basement. The building is heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. It is finished in antique oak and the floors are hardwood and mosaic. The book capacity is about 50,000 volumes, and expansion to more than double that capacity is possible by building to the rear. Andrew Carnegie gave \$75,000 for the building and the city contributed the site at a cost of \$15,000. The architects were S. O. and H. A. Lacey. The trustees are W. G. Phelps, I. T. Deyo, S. J. Hirschmann, N. M. Pierce, C. F. McCormick, and ex-officio, Mayor S. L. Smith, Superintendent of Schools G. R. Miller.

The Binghamton Public Library was opened to the public on Oct. 14, 1904. Up to this writing more than 6000 persons have signed the borrowers' register and the monthly circulation is upward of 11,000. The library free lecture course has been an important and popular factor. The course has included trade routes, modern railway organization, electricity—a series of five, with many experiments and demonstrations—the local water supply, "London" and "New York," with stereopticon, "Benjamin Franklin," "Alexander Hamilton," German and American composers, a lecture and song recital. These lectures are weekly. A special

feature was the "Making of a book," from "copy" to cover, illustrated by members of the Typographical Union, with exhibits of proofs, plates, cuts, sewing, etc. There is also once a week a story hour for children, conducted by members of the staff and others. Members of the various crafts have on invitation visited the library on appointed nights and been welcomed by the trustees and librarian, and the various crafts, through their unions, have co-operated with literary clubs and other organizations in subscribing to the citizens' book fund. A feature is made of books for the mechanic arts, and so there is an increasing use of the library by men. Electricity, building, carpentry, and painting are among the technical subjects in demand. In electricity and chemistry admirable collections have already been put on the shelves.

The library aims for active co-operation with the schools and school work and it is expected to make this co-operation more intelligent and useful by increased facilities for reference work. When their income permits the trustees hope to establish delivery stations in the suburbs and in other ways enlarge the scope and usefulness of the library.

Library history in Binghamton began half a century ago with a small collection of books acquired by the Board of Education and called the Union School Library. This nucleus was augmented and became the City School Library and so existed for about forty years, or until the creation of the present library, when the Board of Education transferred the books of the City School Library to the trustees of the Binghamton Public Library, and the City School Library went out of existence.

Bulletins, reading lists and much newspaper publicity have promoted the reading of books worth while. A working partnership with the press is a good thing for the 20th century library.

WM. F. SEWARD.

#### STATUS OF LIBRARIANS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SOME of the data in the census bulletin on the executive civil service recently issued are of particular interest to librarians.

The service is classified into six groups: "Professional, technical, and scientific," "Executive," "Clerical," "Mechanical," "Sub-clerical and laborers," "Miscellaneous."

The "professional, technical, and scientific" group includes draftsmen, nurses, patent examiners, statisticians, etc.

The "clerical" group embraces bookkeepers, accountants, pay clerks, mail carriers, cashiers and tellers, computers and calculators, editors and compilers, assistant and fourth-class postmasters, private secretaries, deputy U. S. marshals, stenographers and type-



writers, storekeepers, superintendents or clerks in charge of stations, teachers, telegraph and telephone operators, translators and librarians.

There are 29 librarians, 24 editors and compilers, 27 curators, 77 private secretaries, 78 interpreters, 85 statisticians, 66 zoologists, 92 chemists and physicists, 122 botanists, 56 telegraph and telephone operators, 136 electricians and dynamo tenders.

The statistics regarding salaries are not exact, being given as \$720 and less than \$840, etc. But for comparison the lower figure may be used. Using this, the average salary of librarians is discovered to be \$1278.62, that of curators, \$1660.74.

No male librarian receives a salary of less than \$720. Nine receive salaries of \$1600 or less; eight, of more than \$1600. One woman librarian has a salary of less than \$720, twelve have salaries of \$1600 or less, none, unless chiefs of divisions, receive larger salaries.

Of 17 male librarians 11 are under 50 years of age, 6 over 50. Of 12 female librarians 11 are under 50 years of age, one over 50.

Of 29 library positions, 26 are in Washington, three outside of Washington. W. D. J.

#### PERIODICALS READ IN A COUNTRY COMMUNITY.

UNDER this title an anonymous "investigator" contributes a short article to the March number of the *World's Work*, which is of interest in its analysis of reading habits. The community selected was a small village in an eastern state and a considerable part of the surrounding country, devoted to agriculture and grazing, including 349 families, four churches, five schools, and a library of over 3,000 volumes, supported by endowment and subscription. The library has a yearly circulation of 1000 v. among 96 borrowers, and it reaches not more than a fourth of the families, though this circulation represents practically the total amount of book reading in the district. In these 349 homes 79 different periodicals are taken. Newspapers and weeklies lead in number, the latter being mainly "of the usual country sort—budgets of local gossip, with a 'Talmage sermon,' a few political and general news clippings, and a chapter or two of a 'patent' yellow novel thrown in." *Harper's Weekly*, *The Nation*, *The Independent* and *The Week's Progress*, have a representation of only seven copies. Ten religious newspapers, such as *World-Wide Missions*, *Christian Herald*, *New York Witness*, etc., have a circulation of 127 copies; of three agricultural weeklies, 65 copies are taken; eight of the better known "dollar magazines" have a circulation of 52 copies; the *Four-Track News* has a sale of 17 copies; eight of the more expensive monthlies, *Harper's*, *World's Work*,

*Scribner's*, etc., have a circulation of 13 copies; and 13 periodicals devoted to the interests of women, *Delineator*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, etc., circulate 119 copies. "We come now to a group of monthly periodicals with which it is less agreeable to deal. They vary in price from 15 to 50 cents a year, and not infrequently they are sent gratis. They are advertising sheets with a pretty fair amount of literary hash thrown in. The reading matter in them is not always easy to condemn. Of the advertising matter, the spread of which is the undoubted purpose of their publication, nothing good can be said. It is simply disreputable. It is the worst scum of the advertising world. At best the influence of these periodicals is pernicious, both morally and mentally. Almost without exception they go into homes where the better magazines are never found, where there is nothing to counteract their influence. Ten periodicals of this kind have a circulation of 56 copies, and unlike the other magazines, almost every subscription represents a family." The combined circulation of all the periodicals noted is 847 copies, an average of not quite two and a half to a family. "To sum up the situation, hardly more than one-fourth of the homes regularly receive the best as well as the most popular periodicals."

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA: CHICAGO CHAPTER.

A MEETING to organize a local chapter of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Jan. 26. Mr. Josephson called the meeting to order. Announcement was made of the termination of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago and the minutes of the Council meeting of Nov. 22, 1904, were read as follows:

"Meeting of the Council, Nov. 22, 1904. Present, Messrs. Josephson, Roden, Hild, Brown. It was decided to offer to all members of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago in good standing copies of all the publications except the first year-book and the 'Bibliography of bibliographies'; to send to all members of the Bibliographical Society of America who are not members of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago one copy of the last year-book; and to deposit the remaining publications of the society in the Chicago Branch of the Bibliographical Society of America. The archives of the society are to be deposited in the Chicago Branch, together with one set (2 cards of each) of analytical cards for bibliographical serials. The library of the society, including the Library of Congress cards on bibliography and the remaining analytical cards for bibliographical serials, are to be sent to the Bibliographical Society of America. It was decided to call a meeting of the Chicago members of the Bibliographical Society of America some time in January,

1905, to consider the organization of a branch. It was voted to instruct the executive committee to compile the proposed by-laws of the Chicago Branch of the Bibliographical Society of America for consideration at the January meeting." The by-laws of the local chapter as compiled by the executive committee were amended and adopted as follows:

1. In accordance with article vii. of the constitution of the Bibliographical Society of America, there is hereby formed a branch of said society to be known as the Chicago Chapter of the Bibliographical Society of America.
2. The object of said Chicago Chapter shall be to provide opportunities for meeting and discussion to the members of the Bibliographical Society of America, residing in Chicago and vicinity.
3. All members of the Bibliographical Society of America residing in Chicago and vicinity shall be considered members of the Chicago Chapter, but only such members as pay an annual fee of 25 cents towards defraying the expenses of the chapter shall be considered active members, entitled to vote and eligible for office in the chapter.
4. The affairs of the chapter shall be managed by an executive committee, consisting of a chairman, a secretary and one other member, all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting of the chapter, to hold office for one year or until their successors are chosen.
5. The annual meeting of the chapter shall be held in April; other meetings at the call of the committee.
6. Contributions of papers and bibliographies, prepared by members of the chapter may be submitted to the Bibliographical Society of America for publication on behalf of the chapter, if approved by the executive committee thereof.

A motion to amend section 4 by substituting "three other members" for "one other member" was laid on the table until the annual meeting in April. The executive committee for the local chapter was elected as follows: chairman A. G. S. Josephson, secretary C. H. Brown, and C. B. Roden as the third member. Miss McIlvaine proposed that at the annual meeting opportunity be given for discussion of the work of the Bibliographical Society of America and of its local chapters.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

### ATLANTIC CITY MEETING.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association will be held, as already announced, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1. There will be three business sessions, beginning promptly, as follows: Friday, March 31, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea; Saturday, April 1, 11.30 a.m., at the Atlantic City Public Library; Saturday, April 1, 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Chelsea. The first meeting will be held under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association, the second under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and the third meeting, at which Mr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, will preside, will be given over to representatives

of the American Library Association, and other visitors of distinction. A meeting of the Council of the American Library Association will be held at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon, at the Hotel Chelsea.

The program so far as announced is as follows:

First session, Friday evening, John Cotton Dana, president of the New Jersey Library Association, presiding.

Address of welcome, Mayor F. P. Stoy, Atlantic City.

Response by the chairman  
Aids to books selection:

1. The A. L. A. catalog; how it was made; what can be done with it. Melvil Dewey, State Librarian of New York.
2. The A. L. A. catalog and printed cards. Charles H. Hastings, Library of Congress.
3. Current annotated book lists. Miss Beatrice Winsor, assistant librarian, Newark Free Public Library.
4. The League of Library Commissions, by J. I. Wyer, jr., librarian, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; secretary of the A. L. A.

Second session, Saturday morning, John Ashhurst, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presiding.

Books and libraries for the blind. Robert C. Moon, M.D., secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

Address by Miss Frances Jenkins Oleott, chief of children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Free lectures. Charlton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League.

For the third session, presided over by Mr. Montgomery, speakers are not yet announced.

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

	PER DAY
One person in a room (without bath).....	\$1 00
Two persons in a room (without bath).....each	3 00
One person in a room (with bath).....	4 00
Two persons in a room (with bath).....each	4 00

The Hotel Gladstone, which is just across the street from the Hotel Chelsea, at Brighton avenue and the Boardwalk, Chelsea, offers the following rates:

	PER DAY
One person in a room (without bath).....	\$2 50
Two persons in a room (without bath).....each	2 50
One person in a room (with bath).....	3 50
Two persons in a room (with bath).....each	3 50

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved for them are requested to write direct to the hotel.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.



# LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE third annual convention of the Religious Education Association was held in Boston, Feb. 12-16. The second annual meeting of the Library Department of the association was held in the hall of the Boston Public Library on Feb. 15. About 80 persons were present, a large proportion of them being librarians who had come to Boston to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club on Feb. 16. That the proceedings were followed with much interest by those present was attested by the brisk discussion following nearly every paper read.

Drew R. Hall, librarian of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass., gave the "Annual survey of the religious and ethical work of librarians." He confined his attention almost exclusively to the material equipment of the public libraries in the field of religious works. From investigations conducted by him, Mr. Hall has discovered that in most libraries this department is less than 4 per cent. of the entire collection and of that only a very small portion of the books in that department have been published within the last 25 years.

George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, president of the Library Department, read a paper on the "Principles governing the choice of religious and theological books for public libraries," which is given in full elsewhere. (See p. 137.)

William I. Fletcher read a paper on the "Moral value of reading in the community," in which he showed how much the library could do and how little it has yet done in the communities where it is planted.

The Rev. George A. Jackson, librarian of the General Theological Library, Boston, Mass., gave an excellent address on "The need of professional librarians to maintain the standards of our ministry." He pointed out that unless the country minister receiving a small salary is supplied with the latest critical works his influence over the people is at an end. The public library must be his main reliance for the literature that he needs, and librarians should consider more carefully than is usually done the requirements of this class of users, and should try to select religious books with a view to securing a representative and effective collection.

Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, in speaking of "The Sunday-school and the public library," urged a more general use of the Sunday-school as a distributing station for public library books to the young. An address on the same subject was given by Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., who described the work actually being done in Springfield by the library, through the Sunday-school libraries, and the reasons why it is so successful.

# American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem.

PORTLAND CONFERENCE, JULY 3-7, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM PORTLAND LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Hotel Portland will be run during July entirely on the European plan with good café in building. A limited number of rooms are reserved for A. L. A. members during the meeting at \$2 and \$3 per day per person (two in a room) without bath; \$4 and \$4.50 per day per person with bath. Rooms outside but near the Hotel Portland, just as good as the hotel rooms, may be had for \$2 per day per person, also European plan. To engage any of above, address H. T. Bowers, Hotel Portland.

James Steele, Exposition Accommodation Bureau, Goodnough building, will provide rooms within ten or twelve blocks of headquarters at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day per person for room, or \$2 to \$2.75 for room and board. A deposit of \$5 will be required for each room engaged from this bureau, which will be credited on account at settlement. Each applicant should mention A. L. A. when writing to the bureau.

All arrangements for rooms must be made by members directly with the Hotel Portland or the Exposition Accommodation Bureau. No rooming will be done by the local committee or A. L. A. officers.

## OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS.

Official headquarters will be at Hotel Portland. Sessions will be held in the Unitarian church, directly across the street from the headquarters hotel.

## THE QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

The following suggestions on this important subject, sent by Miss Isom, will be of general interest:

"The dry season in Portland is due on July 1st. It occasionally postpones its arrival, therefore our guests would do well to bring with them lightweight rain coats and umbrellas. The weather from the Easterner's point of view is seldom hot. Thin waists are desirable, but muslins can be dispensed with for the week. Those going to Alaska will need heavy underwear, steamer rugs and furs. Those going to the Yellowstone will do well to provide themselves with short skirts, heavy boots—a high golf boot is a good thing—and a sweater or golf jacket. The middle of the day is hot and mornings and evenings are

chilly. In the Yellowstone, heavy luggage cannot be taken beyond the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel, but trunks can be left there, and excellent laundry work is done there. The veil for protection against mosquitos is advisable both for men and women. I have been told that if a man wishes to be perfectly happy in the Yellowstone he would better provide himself with a khaki suit. Those intending to climb Mt. Hood would need the same heavy boots and short skirts for wearing about the inn. The bloomers and necessary regalia for actual climbing are furnished by the inn people. Above all things, both men and women should be provided with golf jackets or sweaters.

#### Notes for men.

Lewis and Clark came out for the Fair  
A number of years ago;  
I never have heard in what they were clad,  
Or whether an evening suit they had,  
Or if their trousers were plain or plaid—  
Yet now they are Great, you know.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The Publishing Board has issued the first number (a double one) of its *A. L. A. Booklist* which is intended to help the smaller libraries in the selection of books. It will contain warnings as well as recommendations. The *Booklist* will help the cataloger by giving the Library of Congress serial number, so that the printed cards can be bought at the lowest rate. The D. C. and E. C. class marks will also be given, as well as the subject headings and analytical suggestions when necessary. For the libraries which give lists of new books in the library bulletin or in the local papers, the notes from this *Booklist* may be used when desired, and thus save the labor and cost of compiling new notes. The price is 50 cents for the year of eight numbers. To commissions or to libraries using the *Booklist* for distribution or sale, the price is \$2 per 100 copies of each number.

Cards for the "Old South leaflets," v. 1-6, are ready for distribution. Price for the set is \$2.45.

The latest "Library tract," no. 5, is by Mr. Charles A. Cutter, entitled "Notes from the art section of a library with hints on selection and buying." This is a practical talk on art in the public library, and cannot fail to be helpful.

The "Portrait index" is being pushed to its completion, and it is expected that it will be in the hands of the printer by the first of April.

The Publishing Board wishes to be in close touch with the work of the state commissions and libraries throughout the country, and knows of no better way of obtaining information regarding them than by examining their reports and other publications. The Board asks, therefore, that all such publications be sent to its office at 10½ Beacon St., Boston, where they will be kept on file.

## State Library Commissions.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The commission issues its second annual report, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1904. During that period it has aided in the establishment of two public libraries, in the municipalities of Harlock and of Centreville; has sent circulars to every municipality in Maryland, to secure material for library statistics for the state; and has carried on the circulation of travelling libraries. It now owns 47 travelling libraries, which during the year were sent to 44 places in 15 counties. Toward the end of the year a beginning was made in sending out these libraries to Sunday-schools. "In order to stimulate an interest in library matters, give aid and counsel in the establishment of libraries, and get a more adequate idea of the library needs of the state, it was determined to employ a field secretary for three months, who should make a thorough investigation of at least the eastern shore." Mr. Lyttleton Tough was appointed for this work in January, 1905.

## State Library Associations.

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: George S. Godard, State Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Belle Holcomb Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

Treasurer: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

The 14th annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Feb. 21, in the library of Trinity College, Hartford. The morning session was called to order at 10.30 by the president, Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich. Dr. Luther, president of Trinity College, made a short address of welcome, to which Mr. Trumbull responded.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been read and accepted, Miss Helen Kilduff Gay, librarian of the New London Public Library, read a paper on "New books," taking as her text the familiar question, "Why can I never get a new book at the library?" She said that "new books" usually meant the last new novel, which readers would not think of spending the money to buy for themselves. Use of the Booklover's Library to meet the demand for current fiction, has the charm of uncertainty, for you never know what you are going to get. It is better for libraries to strengthen themselves in some one special line than to buy too many new books. The money which founded the New London library was derived from seal fisheries, and that library therefore makes a specialty of everything relating to the Arctic

regions. It also tries to possess a copy of everything ever published in New London. The best books of to-day are by no means the best books of to-morrow.

W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, followed with a paper on "The future of the catalog," given elsewhere (*see p. 141*). There was discussion of both papers, participated in by Henry M. Whitney, W. P. Cutter, of Northampton, Miss Helen Sperry, W. A. Borden, and W. J. James. The question of buying books for small libraries was touched upon, and librarians were advised to beware of the lures of subscription book agents. Mr. James spoke of the need of a full subject catalog in a college library and disagreed with Mr. Fletcher as to the effective substitution of printed bibliographies and indexes for such a catalog. Mr. Godard suggested that the smaller libraries in the state might prepare and use a co-operative catalog, and Miss Haines, of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, spoke of the possible use of the A. L. A. catalog as a general library catalog, copies being bought by the library and sold to readers at the low cost price—a plan that has already been suggested for the Brooklyn Public Library system of branches. Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, president of the American Library Association, was present and spoke briefly of the A. L. A. Conference to be held in Portland next July, urging a representative attendance from the East. An invitation from Mr. Brigham, secretary of the Rhode Island Library Association was read, inviting the Connecticut association to a joint meeting at Westerly in June. This was later accepted.

An elaborate luncheon was served at two o'clock in the commons of Trinity College, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks for the delightful hospitality extended by Trinity College was passed, on motion of Mr. Whitney, to which President Luther responded.

At the afternoon session, officers were elected as follows: President, George S. Godard, state librarian, Hartford; vice-presidents, John S. Schwab of New Haven, W. H. Holman of Southport, Walter Learned of New London, Charles W. Gaylord of Branford, Miss Louise M. Carrington of Winsted, Miss Frances B. Russell of Stratford; secretary, Miss Belle Holcomb Johnson, of the Public Library Committee, Hartford; treasurer, Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

The subject "Libraries and schools" was opened with a paper by Miss Esther Owen, giving the library side of the subject. The point of view of the schools was to have been presented by Mr. S. I. Graves, of New Haven, but he was unable to be present, owing to illness, and his paper was not read. There was some discussion on instruction in the use of reference books, and Mr. W. P. Cutter described the school branches recently established in Northampton.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution.

*Secretary:* Frederick W. Ashley, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer:* Wm. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The 83d regular meeting was held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, 1905, in the lecture hall of the Public Library, President Adler in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the president announced the election of the following new members: Miss Mabel Colcord, of the Bureau of Entomology, Miss Alice C. Atwood, of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, both nominated by Miss Claribel R. Barnett; Mr. Paul Brockett, assistant librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, nominated by Dr. Adler; and Mr. F. Edward Kaula, of the Copyright Office, nominated by the secretary. The president also announced the appointment of the following special committee on program: Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chairman, Mr. George F. Bowerman, and the secretary.

The principal speaker of the evening was Miss Margaret C. Dyer, of the library of the National Museum, who read an interesting paper on "The beginnings of public libraries supported by taxation." Miss Dyer reviewed an account given by Mr. Bertram L. Dyer, of Kimberley, in a paper read before the South African Association for the Advancement of Science regarding the South African Public Library of Cape Town, established in 1818 and originally maintained in part from funds derived from a tax on wines. This library was first opened to the public Jan. 3, 1822. Six years later the wine tax was repealed and in consequence government support was withdrawn. (*See L. J.*, v. 15, no. 12, White Mountains Conference no., p. 48-49.) Some account was also given of the Indiana library legislation, enacted as early as 1807, setting apart 10 per cent. of the proceeds of land sales for the support of county libraries, resulting in the establishment of the Monroe county library as early as 1821. The claims of Peterboro, N. H., to the honor of first establishing a tax-supported public library (in 1833) were also considered.

Miss Dyer's paper was briefly discussed by Miss Clark, Mr. T. L. Cole and the president.

Mr. Charles Martel, who was expected to make some remarks on recent discussions of the Prussian Gesamtkatalog was unable to be present on account of illness. At the suggestion of Dr. Adler, Mr. Hanson gave an account of these discussions now engaging the attention of the librarians of Germany.

President Adler announced the recent gift of a botanical library of 1600 volumes, pres-

ented to the library of the National Museum by Captain J. D. Smith, practically without conditions.

Mr. Bernard R. Green, at the request of the president, spoke of some of the possibilities of securing for the ordinary meetings of the association a somewhat smaller room in the Public Library.

The meeting adjourned at about 9.30 p.m. Owing to the inclemency of the night, the attendance numbered about 35.

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville.

*Secretary:* Miss Louisa Hooper, Public Library, Brookline.

*Treasurer:* Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Simmons College, Boston, on Thursday, Feb. 16. The morning session was opened by President Lafavour of the College, who welcomed the club as an educational institution. He considered the library as a university, a museum and a centre for social work.

The first business was the report of the committee on the closer relations between the state library club and the state library commission, made by Mr. Fletcher. The committee submitted the following recommendations: "That the Massachusetts Library Club request the state library commission to consider the feasibility of an enlargement of their work with a view to improving the condition and effectiveness of the public libraries of the state, and securing the advantages of practical co-operation through a central agency.

"1. Prominent among the things that might be thus accomplished is the purchase in sheets of the requisite number of copies of such new books as are desired by scores of our libraries, and their binding in a permanent form before distribution to the libraries. It is believed that a considerable advantage on the score of economy and convenience could thus be secured, over the present wasteful method of buying these books by the individual libraries in the ordinary bindings.

"2. Another field of usefulness for the commission would be in acting as a bureau of exchange for duplicates and a central office for inter-library loans.

"3. Still another would be in acting as a distributing agency to the libraries in the state of the publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board and similar agencies. Many such helpful publications are now being issued and are furnished to commissions in quantities at merely nominal rates, and the commission could give the individual libraries the benefit of such rates, at the same time keeping the libraries informed of the issue

of these publications, which otherwise are likely to escape their notice. Some of the state commissions are doing very useful work in this line.

"4. The undertaking on the part of the commission of this sort of service to the libraries would necessarily involve employing the services of an executive officer, giving his time to the work; and he in turn would develop and extend his field of usefulness in many ways beyond those already mentioned.

"5. It has been suggested that the library of the state board of education might be made the headquarters of the commission so far as this executive work is concerned, and the officer whose appointment is suggested in the foregoing paragraph might be also librarian of that library, and give it the organization and development which it needs to make it the effective help to the work of teachers throughout the state which it really should be.

"Through such a close practical affiliation of the commission and the board of education, much might be accomplished towards that unification of the work of libraries and schools which is the ideal of all progressive librarians, and which has already been largely attained in some of the states.

"It will be seen that the whole matter is as yet somewhat vaguely determined in the minds of the committee. The one point which they would urge is that the commission should be supported by the librarians and library trustees throughout the state in securing from the Legislature such an enlargement of its resources as will enable it to meet more fully than it can at present the needs of the library work in the state, for effective centralized co-operation."

To the suggestions embodied in this report, Mr. Lane added that as all the libraries are beginning to overflow, a central depository should be established, to which small libraries could send the less used books. The library could contribute a catalog card of each book sent, to the state commission. Another suggestion was that there should be an officer to visit the small towns which needed encouragement. Mr. S. L. Whitney, of Watertown, said that a man was needed who could do for the libraries what Horace Mann did for the schools. Mr. Coolidge, trustee of the Boston Athenæum, thought the Legislature should be informed of the expense of carrying out the suggestions, since the commission was affected by the Legislature, and proposed that the committee study the problem further and be prepared to inform the Legislature. Mr. Wilson, of Clark University, a member of the committee, said that the committee felt a delicacy about dictating any policy until it could get the sense of the club. It was therefore voted that the report be returned to the committee and re-presented to the club at a future meeting for discussion. On motion of Mr. Tripp, that the club should put itself on record, it was voted that some action tending to widening the scope of

the library commission should be undertaken.

Gardner M. Jones reported for the committee on indexing the Massachusetts public documents previous to 1898, that it would be inadvisable for the club to do anything at present, and asked for discharge, which was granted.

After announcement of the A. L. A. meeting in Portland next July, Mr. W. Scott, secretary of the New England Educational League, read a paper entitled "A library for everybody." Mr. Scott exhibited a map of New Hampshire, also one of Connecticut, showing the centres of library activity. He showed these states to be very unequally developed as regards the distribution of libraries and suggested that the highly developed centres, such as for instance, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, establish branches at various points in the state by means of which their books could be made available to a larger constituency. He quoted the reply of the Rev. Peter Cartwright, a somewhat jocular divine, to his bishop who reprovingly asked him if he had no religion. "Yes," said Cartwright, "I have religion, but I have it in spots," as applicable to New England which had libraries, but had them "in spots."

Mr. Scott urged a New England Association, co-operating in the interests of all the New England states and possibly the maritime provinces, with a view to extending and equalizing library privileges and obliterating state lines. It might almost be a "selfish policy to maintain a Massachusetts Club." He touched especially on the importance of the many issues of the United States government, notably the Farmer's Bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture. These bulletins as well as many other government publications dealing with material of great interest and value might be placed within reach of all readers and made universally accessible on reasonable terms. In effect Mr. Scott finds a library for everybody a practical scheme by means of the dissemination of the publications of governments, learned societies, educational and other bodies, extended co-operation among libraries, and the cheap library post.

H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University followed, speaking on "The library militant." He pronounced the library militant to be the next stage to be desired in library development, and gave two illustrations representing opposite library ideals, that of the coral island and that of the army. In administering our libraries we are subject to pressure from without, especially through advertising of new books. This tends to result in a condition like that of the coral island where only the latest comers are alive. Under the militant ideal, on the contrary, every individual is subject to instant service, and no non-combatants are tolerated. The carrying out of this ideal means that we shall know our books better, and shall thus realize what books we cannot use, what there-

fore are our so-called "dead" books. Every book will be admitted to the library only after a rigid examination, and will be retained on the active list so long as it is capable of active service, and no longer. The whole library will be treated as a fighting unit, with the qualities of every book fully known. This will involve more learned librarians and more of them; a freer use of annotated bibliographies and more of them. A library will have its array of specialist librarians, who will be able to focus all the resources of the library on any subject, doing such reference work as is now done only in a few special libraries. We shall have also to organize a campaign for reaching the public. We have to overcome indifference, and also counteract advertising and rival attractions. We must attract people not only by displays of pictures, but also and chiefly by revealing the attractiveness of our books. In this work readings and lectures will probably play an important part. Our task is new and hard, but it must be done if the library is to fulfill its mission.

Mr. Wellman asked to be allowed to correct the preposterous report in the Boston Herald of his address before the Library Department of the Religious Education Association. The Herald reported him as saying that the Springfield City Library is the only one in New England loaning books to Sunday-schools, whereas he distinctly stated that he had been asked to describe co-operation with the Sunday-schools in Springfield, not because the work was unusual, but simply because it was an example of what very many libraries were attempting.

At the afternoon session the club voted that the chair appoint a nominating committee, and the following were appointed, all ex-presidents: W. C. Lane, Otto Fleischner, D. P. Corey, Miss Alice Chandler, H. C. Wellman.

Mr. George F. Bowerman then read a paper on "Library advertising." He took the ground that even the commercial "ad" is essentially educational. The library, he said, should advertise itself by its spirit of helpfulness inside, by a building beautiful as well as useful, by a lecture hall, clubs, bulletins for adults as well as for children, by a children's room, etc. The newspaper columns should be used, since the newspaper reaches more people than anything else. By use of the mimeograph brief lists can be sent to patrons. The poster and street car signs can also be utilized.

Mr. Fleischner told how the Boston Public Library is keeping the schools posted on what is being done at the library. Mr. Shaw, of Worcester, told of bibliographical talks on various subjects as a means of extending the knowledge of the library.

Upon adjournment the club members were shown the new building of Simmons College, and the Domestic Science department served tea during a social hour.



## WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

**President:** Dr. E. A. Birge, Trustee Public Library, Madison.

**Secretary:** Henry W. Legler, Free Library Commission, Madison.

**Treasurer:** Miss Grace Salisbury, Normal School Library, Whitewater.

The 15th annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Library Association, held at Beloit, Feb. 22 and 23, was a great success, every one felt it—every one said it; throughout the entire meeting the addresses, papers and discussions held the undivided attention of the large and interested audiences.

The first session, called at 2 p.m., Feb. 22, was devoted to the educational work of the library. The association was welcomed to Beloit in a most graceful manner by the Mayor, Mr. Charles Gault, who said in his address of welcome that he could not offer the keys to the city because it had never been locked to such an organization as this.

Hon. H. P. Bird, president of the association, presided over the meetings and the spirit with which they proceeded was largely due to his characteristically happy manner. In his address Mr. Bird dwelt upon the fact that the welfare, stability and peace of this country depended largely upon the librarians whose high ideals would influence the young men and women of the time and keep them stable.

Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian of the Public Library, Dubuque, Iowa, dealt with the methods of securing better reading so that "more people might become better people by reading better books." Some of the methods suggested were that books be advertised by means of lists and annotations inserted in the local papers, and that new books, as well as groups of books on one subject, should be placed where accessible. The following ideas were also suggested: that an exhibit of work done by school children brings people to the library and arouses their interest in books dealing with the handicrafts; that the library should keep in touch with the clubs and their work; that bulletins, even if small, were of advantage; that teachers should be given special privileges; and in demand for fiction, duplicate the standards with attractive copies. But above all methods to be employed for securing better reading, the essential qualification for the librarian is to know her own books and love them.

In the most eloquent paper of the meeting Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, treated the librarians' attitude toward school work and what has been done to meet the needs. The books a boy reads for pleasure with interest do more to influence him than those he studies. The home library, the public library and the street

library are all open to the boy and the one with the most attractions will win; therefore Mr. Hutchins urged that the boy be given a love for books by sending careful selections to the schools so as to stimulate his interest to read. Train him to be a student. By the successful co-operation of the teacher and librarian, the pupil may be taught to use the power to read, and come to possess the priceless ability to get information.

In the absence of Miss Hannah Ellis, children's librarian, of the Madison Public Library, her paper on what the Madison Public Library does, was read by Miss Hopkins. First, the choice of books was treated and then the visits to schools described, where talks about books are given to arouse the pupil's interest in them. The use of the catalog was taught by means of contests. To interest the teachers in knowing books each teacher was requested to read one book a term and report on it at the meetings held in the library. The children are made the librarians of the books sent to the schools in some grades. The aim of the work is to help children find pleasure in the finest things.

The afternoon session closed with reports from Wisconsin public libraries, which are co-operating actively with the schools, Rhineland, Marinette, Superior, Kenosha and Portage being represented.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of library extension—getting the books to the people.

Dr. E. A. Birge, trustee of the Madison Public Library, read a scholarly paper on library distributing centers, treating in an exhaustive manner the various means of distribution throughout the country by the use of branches, stations, school duplicate collections, travelling libraries, house to house delivery, rent collections.

Hon. H. L. Ekern, trustee of the Whitehall Public Library, dealt with the problem of the country readers and made some interesting suggestions as to how they might be reached. In order to get at the farmers and interest them, go right out to meet them; personal contact is the thing. Send books by the milk or cream gatherer, or better yet, have free postage within the county.

Two of the problems in library administration, discussed by Mr. C. W. Graves, trustee of the Viroqua Public Library, were the disproportionate amounts so often spent on the maintenance of libraries as compared with the sums invested in books; and secondly, the problem of book buying.

Superintendent C. G. Pearse, of the Milwaukee public schools, spoke of what the school needs from the public library; needs, which he said librarians of to-day did not have to be told about, for they were constantly seeking them. The sub-stations in schools did an excellent work, as by this

means the people become interested through the children. The thought that the librarians could suggest ownership of books to the children was also expressed.

At the beginning of the morning session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. E. A. Birge, Madison, president; Miss Grace O. Edwards, Superior, vice-president; Henry E. Legler, Madison, secretary; Miss Grace Salisbury, treasurer.

The idea of the story hour appeals to every one and so those who were present at the morning session on Thursday wished that old and young, big and little, might have heard Miss Edna Lyman, children's librarian, Scoville Institute, Oak Park, Ill., deliver an address on the story hour as an incentive to better reading and how to conduct it.

Some of the benefits derived from the story are that it teaches concentration, cultivates the imagination and love of beauty, strengthens the memory and deepens impression, cultivates a fine and delicate sense of humor, and induces the child to read the book after he has been told a portion of its story. Fairy tales give the freest scope for the action of moral laws, *e.g.*, in Cinderella we learn that hate kills and love conquers. Fables should be used with care, for much in their origin makes them unfavorable for the child. Stories may be divided into the true story which includes science, history and biography, the realistic story and the story of adventure. Stories should not be merely instructive. The story teller must be vitally interested in the story himself; he must make clear statements, not vague, general ones, if he wishes to hold the attention of the children; furthermore, there should be a good ending to the story. Don't go back and moralize.

The rest of the morning session was devoted to the institute conducted by Miss Cornelia Marvin. Miss Marvin has an unusual ability for imparting all sorts of helpful information, in the most interesting manner, and her explanation of the various new technical methods to be employed, including the use of printed catalog cards, and the excellent reasons she gave for discarding antiquated methods in library work, animated even the most conservative to try the up-to-date methods.

The sessions were all held in the new public library, where the hospitality of Miss Martha Bell, the librarian, and her sister was so graciously extended that all felt very much at home.

Many members took the opportunity of visiting the library of the University of Beloit, the Janesville Library and that unique and interesting Gleaner's Library, a "reference loaning library by mail," owned by Miss Phebe Swan.

BERTHA MARX,

Secretary.

## Library Clubs.

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*.

*Secretary:* Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Larson, Public Library.

In view of the American Library Association meeting at Portland, Oregon, and the proposed Yellowstone post-conference trip, the regular February meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Jan. 26, when the club listened to an illustrated lecture on the Yellowstone Park.

By invitation of the president, the members of the club had the pleasure of listening to an address by Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, Monday evening, Jan. 30, at Haskell Hall, University of Chicago. Dr. Canfield spoke of the book as bringing the reader directly in contact with the best and the worst. The best books are simply the best men and women at their best and at the time when you need them. It will be necessary some time to explain just why it is proper and legal to maintain a public library, but when you have found the reason for the maintenance of a public school, you have found the reason for the library. We are preparing for the solution of problems in regard to our government more intricate than ever before; we are giving to the people who must decide these problems an average of five years of common school education. This is far too narrow a portal for citizenship. The public library must remedy this deficiency. It must be not only for the education and advancement of the individual, but it must be a public benefit. We have gone halting with many mistakes through library work, but it is better to take five years with an appreciative following than one year with people who do not understand. So it is well that we have gone slowly. The librarian must be a positive efficient force in the community. We must not forget the influence which ought to be exerted by one who stands in the very center of the intellectual life. The librarian should be known throughout the breadth of the community as one who may be consulted. In the normal schools there arose a belief that system and method were of more consequence than anything else. It may be so in library work. Unless we can lift the work of the library above the making of cards, we have not accomplished much. There are two types of librarians: one who waits for the community to come and tell him what it wants—and one with the missionary spirit who awakens new desires and gratifies those desires. The distinction between these two characters is marked and easily seen. A librarian who is well trained in methods and who has not this spirit is lost. The wise, the strong, the influential librarian



is needed, for only he can make the library what it should be.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place.

*Secretary:* Miss Josephine Rathbone, Pratt Institute Free Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library, City Park Branch.

The February meeting of the club was held at the new building of the Williamsburg Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Feb. 16. After a brief business session, the club listened to an address by Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University on "The librarian as a citizen." Librarianship may fairly claim professional standing because, first, it affords adequate remuneration, for where returns are inadequate and uncertain there can be no professional spirit. Second, it demands adequate or reasonable special preparation. Special preparation has been required only recently in any of the professions, but it is required more and more in librarianship. Third, it provides a reasonable tenure of office; where there is no continuity of contact, no permanent relations with people, there can be no professional standing. Fourth, because it has a reasonable social recognition and standing. Hence the librarian may be said to have entered very fairly into professional life. But professional life is not necessarily the life of a citizen. By a citizen is meant a practically efficient integer in a body politic, one who counts as a definite unit in the sum of life. Mass life as it is seen in many large industrial centres, with no sense of the integral parts, is a menace to our civilization. Civilization is the condition of living together in relations of mutual helpfulness, of intelligent co-operation for the common welfare. Those so situated that they can participate, and whose co-operation is sought, are really citizens. In many professions men are obliged to go outside of their profession to be citizens. Men are often forced to choose between their business interests and their duty to the commonwealth, but librarianship involves citizenship in its very nature. The problems of librarianship are the problems of active citizenship. Day by day we study how to bring to bear on the community the influence of the best men and the best women. The librarian cannot live the dreary treadmill of a selfish life, but is taken out of himself and forced to study the lives of others, to understand their standpoints, to come into personal contact and friendly relations with those whose needs it is his business to meet. The librarian who does these things may not have political power, but is nevertheless a true citizen.

A social hour followed the meeting and the beautiful new building was inspected and admired.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* John Ashhurst, Assistant Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

*Secretary:* Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The third meeting of the season was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at eight o'clock. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. Announcement was made of the plans for the Atlantic City meeting, March 31-April 1.

Mr. Ashhurst then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John Thomson, the librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who gave an illustrated talk on "Valentines and their history." Mr. Thomson said in part: "It is open to debate how St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, was substituted for the old Pagan Roman ceremonies of Feb. 15, on which occurred the festival of Lupercalia. The earliest poetical valentines known were composed by Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt in 1415, and who wrote them in the Tower of London. They are preserved in manuscript in the British Museum. A very early book as to valentines was the 'Young man's valentine writer,' and anyone could find in the book bits of sentiment elaborately expressed. The first book of the kind was printed in 1797.

"Herrick has four verselets written to his valentine, while Pepys and Charles Lamb mention the day in their writings. We are all familiar with the incident relating to this holiday in the 'Fair maid of Perth' and with the valentine of the immortal Mr. Samuel Weller. The customs of Valentine's Day are not known to have been observed outside of Great Britain and France and in more recent times in the United States. It is interesting to know that valentines have been printed in embossed type so that they could be sent to the blind, the idea of making these being credited to Lady Falkland.

"A large collection of valentines dating from 1820 and contained in one thousand volumes is in the possession of Mr. Jonathan King of Essex Road, Islington. In this country the largest collector is Frank H. Baer, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, from whose collection most of the examples shown to-night are taken."

An exhibition of rare and curious valentines lent by Mr. Baer was displayed in the exhibition cases of the library, where they may be seen for several weeks to come.

At the conclusion of this talk, Mr. Ashhurst thanked Mr. Thomson in the name of the club, after which the meeting was adjourned. An informal reception, from which each member and guest carried away an individual valentine as a souvenir, followed in the upper rooms of the library.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following letter, signed by Mrs. Fairchild, was sent Dec. 21, 1904, to Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford:

"Your library friends all over the country are rejoicing that you have come to your own at last, that you, who have done more than anyone else in the country to make books a joy to children, have now in your own town a place to make the children welcome. A number of former graduates and students of the New York State Library School, in gratitude for what you have done for them professionally, and because of the love they feel for you personally, beg that you will use the inclosed check in decorating and beautifying the new children's room. Miss Elizabeth Thorne voices the sentiment running through all the letters when she says, 'My heart goes with it.'"

Besides the check of \$82 sent by the school, Miss Hewins received \$25 from a club in Hartford, both for the decoration and furnishing of the children's room. An account of the decoration of the room, so far as it was at that time accomplished, appeared in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### STATISTICS OF STUDENTS.

In a recent revision of the status of former students the following summary was made: 445 students have matriculated in the school. The count covers the whole period of the school's history, 19 classes from the class of 1888 to the class of 1906 inclusive. Of these persons 40 (in the classes of 1905 and 1906) are still in the school. Of the remaining 405, 241 are holding library positions. Fourteen desire positions. The remainder are not now engaged in library work. Twenty are dead, 45 have left the library field because of marriage and 86 for other reasons.

### ALUMNI LECTURE.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, has been chosen as alumni lecturer for 1904-5. He will give by request a course of five lectures on Government documents. The plan also involves laboratory work for each student in the document room under Mr. Wyer's supervision.

### SUMMER COURSE.

The summer course will open this year Thursday, May 18, closing Friday, June 30. Those who can possibly arrange it should plan to be present Wednesday, May 17, in order to attend the full session of the Albany Library Institute. The summer course will be a special one on Administration. The chief feature will consist of 20 or more lectures by Dr. Dewey. The students will also have the advantage of Mr. Eastman's long experience through a series of lectures and seminars.

### NOTES.

The mid-year examinations will be held March 28 to 31 inclusive. The spring visit to libraries will begin April 4 and will include the libraries of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Lectures will be resumed April 18.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

#### REPORT FOR THE WINTER TERM.

The lectures scheduled for the winter term and reported to the JOURNAL in November and January have all been given with the exception of those by Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dana, and Miss Hitchler, which are still to come. Mr. Putnam's date was changed from Feb. 17 to March 7, and Miss Clara Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library was asked to take the former date and speak on the "Selection of books for children."

By means of the informal teas after the lectures, the students have been able to meet personally a number of librarians and other lecturers, and to ask the questions which were suggested during the lecture, but which could not be got into the lecture-hour.

Since the fall reception of the Graduates' Association, another occasion of meeting the alumni has occurred in the annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association, Jan. 25. This was the day of "the blizzard," but forty persons were present out of 75 who accepted. The officers elected on this occasion for the coming year were: Miss Julia B. Anthony ('91), president; Miss Frances Rathbone, (1903), vice-president; Miss Bertha Miller (1901), secretary; Miss Eda Perry (1903), treasurer; for extra member of the executive board, Miss Minnie L. Benham, 1904. At the same meeting it was voted to present to the school a memorial of the late Mary L. Avery, from 1892 to 1898 connected with the school as instructor in English. A number of contributions have already been pledged, and a committee was appointed to consider the form the memorial should take.

The date for the entrance examinations for the coming year has been set for Friday, June 9.

The school sets forth upon its annual week of library visits, this year in Washington and Baltimore, on March 24, accompanied by the director.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Nelson, '91, Mrs. Mirick, '95 (*née* Brewster), Miss Carleton, '96, and Miss Fritz, '04, have all been engaged temporarily by the New York Public Library.

Miss Eda Perry, '03, a member of the Pratt Institute Library staff, has been appointed children's librarian of the Millicent Library, at Fairhaven, Mass.

Miss Sayre, '04, has been appointed to the cataloging staff of the Buffalo Public Library, giving up her position in the Brooklyn Eagle office in February.

Miss Emerson, '04, has been engaged temporarily by the Osterhout Library of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

#### REPORT, 1903-1904.

The report of the Pratt Institute Library School for 1903-1904 is appended to the report of Pratt Institute Free Library for the same period, just issued in pamphlet form. As the facts presented were noted in these columns during the year covered no summary of the work done is necessary. The report is interesting and suggestive, especially in its emphasis on the need of maturity of purpose in library school students and on the value of practical apprentice work as a required part of the training.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

During the past month interest centered in the visit of Miss Marie L. Shedlock to the library school, Feb. 20-25.

Miss Shedlock's program was as follows:

Feb. 20, 8 p.m. The fun and philosophy of Hans Christian Andersen.

Feb. 21, 4.30 p.m. The humor and pathos of Hans Christian Andersen.

Feb. 22, 8 p.m. The art of story-telling.

Feb. 23, 4.30 p.m. Elements to avoid in story-telling.

Feb. 24, 4.30 p.m. Elements to seek in story-telling.

Feb. 25, 10 a.m. Miscellaneous fairy tales.

Miss Shedlock also spoke at a reception given to the faculty by President and Mrs. James at the president's house on Tuesday evening. On Thursday evening the library students met Miss Shedlock socially at the home of the director. The lectures were all given in Morrow Hall, and were well attended by faculty, general students, and teachers from the public schools.

The second library exhibit of the year was given on Feb. 17 and was made the occasion of a reception to the teachers of the state in attendance upon a high school conference. The special feature of the exhibit was binding. The processes are shown by samples and charts, and the materials by samples and by bound books. The artistic side was illustrated not only by books from the university library, but by samples of the work of Miss Starr and Mr. Verburg of Hull House, Miss Gertrude Stiles, the Rose bindery of Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor and Miss George, and the Monastery bindery of Ringer and Hertzberg, all of Chicago. Some amateur binding also was shown. Interesting recent additions to the library were displayed, together with a shipment of books for inspection from G. E. Stechert & Co. As at the previous reception small tea-tables were placed in cosy corners of the reading rooms, presided over by members of the library staff and served by library school students.

The annual exhibit of picture bulletins

occurred Friday and Saturday, March 3 and 4, in the upper corridor of the library. Each senior makes one bulletin during the year. The variety and originality together with some artistic ability made the exhibit attractive to the general university community.

The course in senior bibliography and selection of books is devoted to miscellaneous topics in the second semester.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL.

On March 6 a reception was given to Andrew Carnegie in the main building of Adelbert College, which was followed by a visit by Mr. Carnegie to the Library School of the Western Reserve University, established through his \$100,000 endowment. Mr. Carnegie was received with applause by the library school students, who were seated at their desks when he entered, accompanied by President Thwing and Mr. W. H. Brett. He made a short address, opening with the remark that the bright, happy faces of the students looked as if they enjoyed their work. "Of all the occupations," he added, "I think I would be the happiest if I had charge of a library. Lord Acton selected 7000 masterpieces for me, but when I get in my own library I feel like a cat in a strange attic. The time is now when professionally trained people are in demand who know how to handle books. Why, it was only a short time ago that there were no such things as librarians. I remember the first library which was established in my home town. There was no trained librarian; we just got somebody. Nowadays professionally trained people are needed.

"People have often come to me in New York and congratulated me for giving \$5,250,000 to library purposes in New York, but I have said to them, 'Don't congratulate me for that, but for the bargain I got for the support of those libraries by the city. I believe in the municipality supporting the library, and as often as I can do it I always require it. I want the community to help support it, and I want the citizens to feel that it is the property of every citizen. I want the working man who passes one of the libraries to say, 'That library belongs to me as much as it does to the mayor, for I help support it.' It is the spirit of democracy that I want to cultivate.

"I have my own ideas about the submerged tenth which I am not ready to give to the world, but just at present I want to help the swimming tenth." He said in conclusion that a great deal has been said about fiction in libraries. He was in favor of fiction and thought books of fiction were admirable things. A young man would read four books of fiction during the time that he would require to read a book of more solid reading, and as the heavier reading required more time, the disproportion between fiction and solid reading was not so much after all.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

CUTTER, Charles Ammi. Notes from the art section of a library; with hints on selection and buying: New York State Library School alumni lectures, 1903. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, library tract no. 5.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1905. 2+22 p. D. 5 c.; \$2 per 100.

This represents almost the last work done by Mr. Cutter. Simple, direct and informal, these modestly entitled "notes" will be suggestive and helpful to all who have to select pictures or art books for a public library. Mr. Cutter spoke from knowledge and a deep appreciation of art; his advice on the choice of photographs and other reproductions, and on economy in buying, is as practical as his indication of the influence and meaning of art is full of understanding and sympathy.

The *Library Association Record* for February opens with Mr. Jast's fair-minded and interesting "Impressions of American libraries," which is reprinted in part elsewhere in this issue. Septimus Pitt contributes an article on "Practical accession work," and Edward McKnight in a short paper on "Libraries and recreation" notes various experiments in the establishment of smoking rooms and club rooms in library buildings.

The *Library World* for February contains several short articles, among them the first instalment of a summary of "Comparative library law," dealing with Great Britain; "Indicators *vs.* card charging, their comparative cost," by William J. Harris; and "Public library lectureship," by H. A. C. Sampson.

THOMPSON, J. David. Consulting experts in libraries. (*In Science*, Feb. 24, 1905. n. s. 21:313-314.)

Calls attention to the Science section of the Library of Congress, one of whose functions it is to answer questions by mail as well as to help those who come to the library.

### LOCAL.

Berkeley (Cal.) P. L. The Carnegie library building, opened to the public on January 26, was erected at a cost of \$50,000. It is a quaint structure of sandstone and brick, two stories in height, with a total book capacity of 60,000 v.

Boston Athenaeum L. (Rpt., 1904.) Additions for the year amounted to 6280 v., of which 2266 were purchased; total 219,302. Total expenditures for books, etc., were \$11,802.46, of which \$9531.51 were spent for books, periodicals and newspapers, \$881 for binding of periodicals and books bought unbound, \$1389.95 for binding of old books and newspapers and repairing. Issued 55,598.

Shares in use, 795; total non-proprietors using the library 729.

Repairing work costs on an average 43 c. per v., including wages and materials. "This work has included mounting maps, resewing, and putting books back in the same covers, making books from portfolios, inserting signatures in volumes, and putting in new backs and sides."

The more important accessions of the year are noted, and a summary is given of the changes and repairs in the building authorized by the trustees. These include rewiring, strengthening the floors in the catalog or reference room and in the documents room, fire-proofing the northwest section of the building for the reception of the more valuable books, installation of new cloak and toilet rooms and improved heating apparatus, and cleaning, painting, etc.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 4464; total 79,822. Issued, home use 146,580 (fict. 53%), of which 30,250 were drawn by children; visitors to reading room 46,039. Total re-registration 6639.

This attractive and interesting report marks the close of Miss Plummer's 14 years' service as librarian and the beginning of reorganization under Miss Lord, who assumed the duties of librarian on July 1, 1904. Among the chief activities of the year was the re-registration, in connection with which the use of a written application blank was discontinued, the signing of the registry book being the only requirement. The open-shelf room as rearranged and extended has proved most successful, one-third of the total adult circulation being from this collection, while its influence in improving the character of reading is shown in the decrease of fiction percentage from 61 to 53. Fiction in the open shelves and the stack has been relabelled, the call-numbers being dropped and the books arranged by author and title only. The number of periodicals taken in the general reading room was reduced from 836 to about 774, and in the reference department there was a general rearrangement of the reference stack on account of overcrowded shelves. Much time was spent by the force of the reference department in assisting in the selection of books for use by the high school students in connection with the course of talks on "How to use the library." "The English and history teachers have yielded some of their class-time to enable the students to spend given periods in the library in research, in compilation, writing reviews, comparing editions, etc. This work is regarded as a class exercise, to be attended to as any other would be, and the results have been very satisfactory on the whole. The work has put some of the keys to information into the hands of these young people, so that their education on leaving school need not stop, nor even be hindered, on account of ignorance of how to

continue it. Much putting of information into students might be saved if more time were spent in showing them how to get it for themselves and in making them independent of text-books."

In the children's department there have been continuous exhibits, interesting bulletins, and occasional story telling. "A number of paper-bound picture-books were selected in November (at a cost of less than \$4 for 25) to be used on the tables in the room and treated as current periodicals, i.e., dispensing with the entering, cataloging, etc., which would be necessary if they were considered as books. They wear out and are replaced so soon that it is a waste of time and labor to put them through all these processes. They have been listed on manila slips, and are replaced by new copies as they are discarded." It is believed that the introduction of libraries into the schools is affecting the home use of this department, but that there is an increase in reading room and reference use.

There were several changes in the staff, the most notable, after the change in librarian-ship, being the resignation of Miss Mary L. Davis, head cataloger, whose faithful and efficient services are acknowledged with appreciation. Miss Davis was succeeded by Miss M. Z. Cruice.

Miss Plummer reviews briefly the relations of the library with the institute, which have been brought more closely together by the development of the Brooklyn Public Library, and the consequent narrowing of the wider public field formerly occupied by the Pratt Institute Library.

The report includes in appendix the report of the library school for the year 1903-1904.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* (8th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 23,223; total 211,995. Issued, home use 1,170,155 (first 649%). New registration 10,921; cards in force 58,582. Receipts \$88,884.09; expenses \$88,665.77.

The librarian's statement that this is "the most successful year the library has ever had" is well borne out by this interesting report of many and increasing activities. In home circulation the increase was 84,633 over the previous year, and in other departments development is no less apparent. From the open-shelf room, with its collection of 20,000 v., the circulation was 260,827, besides the unrecorded use as "the library's great reading room." A printed catalog of the open-shelf collection has been authorized and will be brought out as soon as practicable. In the children's department there is a decrease of 2307 in the year's issues, owing to the great increase in school use and the opening of two new branches. Reference use has greatly increased, and the use of bulletins and of the story-hour have been kept up with good effect. In school work it is said that "Buffalo leads every other city. We have nearly double the circulation of public library books

through the medium of public schools of any city whose library report we have seen." Although 697 grade libraries, containing 30,063 v., are in use in the schools there are still 21 schools not under the library's care which it is hoped to reach as soon as library appropriations permit. The attractive school exhibit room is in constant use by teachers and classes, and has been of great value in school reference work. In one of the smaller schools, where the class room libraries aggregate only 530 books, the home circulation for the school year of nine months was 11,793, or more than 22 times for each book. There are 149 travelling libraries in operation, including 5115 v., with a circulation of 12,312. Seven delivery stations are maintained, and five branches.

In the catalog department work on the complete dictionary catalog is an ever-present task, and the constant drag of the back work (which must cover nearly half of the 86,000 v. of the old Buffalo Library) is so serious that strong recommendation is made for extra help, to complete the task this year if possible. 11,692 Library of Congress cards were used, at a cost of \$94.85; "the estimated saving in cost is about \$400."

The most notable change in the staff was the retirement of Mr. William Ives, after 52 years of service, to enjoy a well-earned leisure. In this connection Mr. Elmendorf says: "There is great difficulty in securing an adequate number of young men for our work. Library salaries are not sufficiently large to hold the best. Some first-rate men come to us, but almost as soon as they develop proficiency in their business most of them leave to accept more lucrative positions. The pleasant work and surroundings attract unusually able and even brilliant young women, who find the library a desirable place, particularly when they have homes in the city and the salary serves to supplement the income, and is not the entire reliance for support. It is necessary to have so many to do the work, in order to satisfy a busy public with quick attention, that a small increase in each salary means a large amount in the aggregate. Still, I feel that we are not adequately paying for the service we receive, and as soon as possible the salaries paid the rank and file should be advanced."

*California State L.* (Biennial rpt. for 54th and 55th fiscal years, ending June 30, 1904.) Added 6406; total 126,606. In addition 4250 v. were purchased for the travelling libraries.

The increased powers granted to the trustees by amendments passed by the Legislature of 1903 have largely increased the usefulness of the library and its possibilities of development. A tour of inspection of Eastern libraries and library methods was made by the state librarian in May, 1903, and "a vast amount of library information useful to California was obtained." The new departures of the library include: a department of "Califor-



niana"; a system of exchange of public documents; a department of public libraries; a library loan system for libraries, clubs, educational institutions, etc. A department of Legislative Reference and Statistics has been established for the practical assistance of members of the Legislature, modelled in a measure upon the similar work done by the Legislative Librarian of Wisconsin. The appointment of Mr. Watson, formerly of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, is noted as an important step toward securing needed expert service for classification, cataloging and technical administration. Through the department of public libraries it is hoped to encourage and assist in the establishment of public libraries in the state, to record statistics, and collect data regarding them. The department of travelling libraries was established in the latter part of 1903, and has 85 libraries in use, representing a total of 4250 v.

In the California department "the work of indexing a file of California newspapers has progressed steadily, the index now covering the periods from August 15, 1846, to January 31, 1880, and September 1, 1902, to January 31, 1904, inclusive, leaving about 22 years still to be done. The entire time of one assistant is required to keep the current issues indexed, while much of the time of the other assistant has been taken up with the other duties of the department. Progress is necessarily slower in indexing the later years of the papers, on account of their greatly increased size. Everything relating to California is indexed. The usefulness of this work has been demonstrated on many occasions, and it has proved invaluable to students of early California history."

Appended is a tabulated report of the travelling libraries department, and statistics of California libraries.

*Chicago P. L.* (32d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 12,273; total 290,277. Issued, home use, 1,199,602 (fict. 46.30 per cent.; juv. 28.16 per cent.); issued from stack for ref. use 314,150. Registration cards in use 60,266.

The most important event of the year was the opening, in January, 1904, of the Blackstone Memorial, the library's first branch building, a short illustrated descriptive account of which is included in this report. Of the accessions of the year 9239 v. were purchased, the sum of \$12,448 being expended for books. Through the 60 delivery stations 662,806 v. were circulated. "A new feature in the development of the delivery station system is the interest which certain mercantile and manufacturing establishments have taken in securing the benefits of the library for their employees. The firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has opened in its establishment a fully equipped delivery station for the use of its large force of employees. The circulation of this station alone during the year was 15,290 volumes. The

International Harvester Company (McCormick Works) has made a similar arrangement for its employees, and the greater number of the 19,147 volumes circulated through the Gad's Hill Settlement station were drawn for their use. The Sherwin-Williams Company of Pullman obtains books for its employees through the station located at that place. The firms of Marshall Field & Company and Mandel Brothers, whose stores are located within two blocks of the main library, guarantee the applications of any of their employees who may wish to obtain a library card."

The collection of books for the blind now numbers 825 v., from which 901 v. were issued for home reading, mainly through the delivery stations.

*Cincinnati (O.) Y. M. Mercantile L. Assoc.* The library has issued a pamphlet devoted to "The early history of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association," by Murray E. Merrihew, followed by lists of new accessions. Its history runs from April 18, 1835, when the library was organized with 700 books and less than 50 members, to the present day, when it numbers over 66,000 v., in a building of its own. In a brief introduction Mr. Taylor, the librarian, invites suggestions for making the library more useful.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* An interesting exhibition of Japanese prints was recently held at the library. There were about 106 in all, indicative of Japanese art for the last eight hundred years.

*Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.* In the *World's Work* for March, under the title "Uplifting 17,000 employees," Lawrence Lewis describes the improvements made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. in its various mining camps. These have included the establishment of reading rooms, for which the local school board or the miners furnish an attendant and the company supplies the books. Mr. Lewis says: "Periodicals are supplied in abundance; short-story magazines, illustrated weeklies and the 'funny papers' naturally are more in demand than monthlies and scientific magazines. A comparison showing the patronage of the camp reading rooms and of the reading rooms of city libraries, in proportion to the population, would result in a showing decidedly in favor of the miners. In accordance with the principle of all the work, each reading room is partly self-sustaining; the patrons, in most cases, raise a fund at least large enough to cover the subscriptions to the periodicals. Every one of the reading rooms is supplied with a reference library presented by the company, which has proved valuable not only to the patrons of the reading rooms, but also to the teachers and pupils in the schools. In some cases a card and game room has been opened in connection with the reading room, notably at Redstone."

The company's sociological department

also arranged with the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs for the use of the Federation's travelling libraries. "So immediately popular were these libraries that the department replaced them with libraries of its own, more strongly packed and better adapted to the tastes of all the readers in the camps. Travelling libraries are sent from camp to camp. Fiction forms by far the greatest part of the books, and history, biography and travel are about equally divided. Scientific books are not popular. The boxes are frequently changed. They are set up either in the mine office, the local surgeon's office, the public school or the kindergarten room."

CONNECTICUT. Whitney, Henry M. The development of public libraries within the bounds of the old New Haven Colony: outline of an address delivered before the New Haven Colony Historical Society, April 18, 1904. Connecticut public library document, no. 8, 1904. 16 p. O.

Mr. Whitney's interesting and delightful address on the early library history of Guilford, Madison, Branford, North Haven, New Haven, Milford, and the other towns of the old New Haven Colony, is a fitting addition to the publications of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, and a welcome contribution to the library history of the state. Although hardly more than a summary, Mr. Whitney's humor and graphic style lightens the historical and statistical facts he deals with.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. Plans for a \$100,000 library building have been accepted by the library board and a building fund of \$85,000 is already provided. Of this Andrew Carnegie gave \$50,000 and the additional \$35,000 was raised by interested citizens. The accepted plans call for a two-story building, of Bedford stone. The main entrance will open into a large hall with a reading room and children's room on either side. The hall opens into a large delivery room, 42 feet wide, which will contain the desks of the librarian and assistants. The librarian's private office, 12 x 17 feet, will adjoin it. Back of the delivery room will be a stack room, 43 feet long and 42 feet wide, and joining both rooms will be a large reference room, 22 feet wide and 54 feet 6 inches long. The librarian and assistants will have a work room 13 x 14 feet at the north side of the stack room. In the basement will be a lecture room 28 x 37 feet, on the right of the entrance, a boys' room on the left, a basement stack room connecting with that on the upper floor by a dumb waiter and lift, a large room for the storage of books, and a room for the Evanston Historical Society adjoining the stack room and lecture room.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. The report of the librarian for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, printed in the local press, gives interest-

ing evidence of excellent work done during the seven months since its formal opening. It records a total of over 13,000 volumes and 3500 pamphlets, and 150 current periodicals; 1082 v. were gifts, and 12,113 were bought at a cost of somewhat over \$14,000. There were issued 2670 borrowers' cards, nearly half being to children. The circulation for home use was 28,738, nearly half being from the children's department, which contains about 2300 v.

"The reference department is for the present accommodated in the book room along with the loan department and the children's department. While it is true that a more quiet place is needed than is possible in such a location, it is impracticable to maintain a complete separation until the department has been further built up in books and use. The department of current periodicals has had a growing use from the first, and the magazine and newspaper rooms are now well patronized. There is likely to be a considerable increase in use as we get the library better organized and it becomes possible to keep the building open longer hours daily."

On Jan. 11 a small branch library for colored people was opened, in an addition to the central (colored) high school building, erected for the purpose by the board of directors. The Colored Branch contains about 1100 v., including a reference collection of about 100 v., and 21 current periodicals. It is open from 3 to 9 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays, and from 3 to 6 p.m. on other days, except Sundays and holidays. This is believed to be the first branch library for colored people that has yet been established. After a month's experience Mr. Patten reports that it is having a good use and bids fair to be successful. Good order has prevailed, and the percentage of standard literature drawn is higher than in the general library. Thus far about two-thirds of the circulation has been among children.

A welcome addition to the library was made early in the year when the books of the old City Library were turned over unconditionally to the Rosenberg Library. The transfer of the collection was completed on Feb. 15. The City Library was established in 1871 under the name of the Galveston Mercantile Library. About ten years later it came under city management and became the first free library in Texas. Its collection comprised about 7500 v., but a large number were so worn as to be unavailable.

Hartford, Ct., Wadsworth Athenaeum. On Feb. 28 an illustrated talk on "Book bindings" was given by Frank B. Gay, librarian of the Watkinson Library, in the gallery of the Athenaeum Annex before the Arts and Crafts Club. It was illustrated by an exhibition of many of the finest specimens of bindings from the Watkinson collection and by facsimiles of famous bindings or designs for bindings covering the past three centuries.

*Harvard University L.* (Rpt., 1903-4) Mr. Lane opens his seventh annual report with a strong statement of the familiar needs and difficulties of the library, not only in long outgrown quarters but in insufficient funds. "No change of policy can be discussed, no new work planned for, no improvement in method can be adopted, no new gift accepted, without our coming up against the same two obstacles — 'lack of room' or 'lack of means.'" Despite generous gifts for the purchase of books, the library's rounded development is prevented and its full usefulness hampered by its inability to purchase freely for itself, and Mr. Lane points out with emphasis the danger that "it may be forced by considerations of economy to restrict its activities, to abdicate the position it has so long held, to give up far-reaching plans, generous policies, and thorough-going methods, and to confine itself to supplying only the immediate necessities of college instruction and satisfying the wants of the present day alone."

Accessions for the year amounted to 35,050 v., giving a present total of 673,394 v. and 393,892 pamphlets. The gifts for the year reached the large total of 26,268. Among these the most notable — and one of the largest ever received — was the library of the late Professor Konrad von Maurer, in Scandinavian jurisprudence and German government and law, presented by Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge. This collection is described somewhat at length, and other important gifts are also noted.

Use of books at Gore Hall amounted to 89,662 v., although this of course gives very slight indication of the actual use of the library, the many open collections and the special reference collections. 458 cards of admission to the stack were issued.

An interesting incident was the gift made by the library to the Turin University Library. Mr. Lane says: "The library world has been deeply moved by the destruction by fire of the National Library of Turin, and in response to appeals for aid, the corporation authorized me to send to that library 100 volumes from our duplicates. I selected these from books formerly belonging to Professor Ephraim W. Gurney. . . . The volumes sent were all works of value on Roman law and mediæval history and remembering the similar disaster to our own library in 1764 and the quick response from this country and from abroad which helped repair the loss, it was a pleasure to send this contribution toward the upbuilding again of a great European collection which had suffered in the same way. From the chief librarian of the library I have received the warmest expressions of gratitude."

The report of the various heads of departments, as summarized and quoted, are extremely interesting, and the report as a whole deserves, as usual, the careful attention of librarians.

*Indiana, Library legislation.* After a prolonged contest in the Legislature an effort to transfer the activities of the state library commission to the full control of the state library has ended, for the present at least, in the defeat of the measure on Feb. 6, by a vote of 78 to 25. The introduction of a bill abolishing the state library commission is the result of antagonism between the state library commission and state library authorities that has existed for a long time, and a desire to unify effort in this field. Advocates of the measure object to the duplication of machinery, of authority, and of equipment this divided system involves, and urged the transfer of all commission work — travelling libraries, summer instruction, etc. — to the state library. On the other hand, its opponents urge the need of the commission as essential to the development of the small libraries and library interests in the state, and point to the admirable record of what the commission has already accomplished in this direction as evidence that a body wholly devoted to this work is more effective than an institution which has other interests and other activities.

*Lansing (Mich.) P. L.* The handsome Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of Feb. 22, when formal exercises were held followed by a public reception. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the purpose was \$35,000, offered in January, 1902, and work on the building was begun in August, 1903. It is 100 by 74 feet in dimensions, of red pressed brick with gray stone trimmings, and is located near the high school. The stack room has a capacity of 20,000 v. A portico entrance opens into the main hall, 17 by 29 feet. This leads directly into a delivery room 20 by 30 feet. At the left of the delivery room is the general reading room, and back of this a reference room. At the rear of the delivery room is the stack, 18 feet high. At the right hand rear end of the library are the librarian's and cataloging rooms, and in front of these, opposite the general reading room, is the children's room, 30 by 32 feet. A staircase at the front of the building leads to the second story, which contains on the left side an auditorium with a seating capacity of 150, a corridor with space for art exhibits, and a club room, with study, cloak and toilet rooms adjoining.

Special dedicatory exercises for the children's room were held on the afternoon of Feb. 23 and were attended by nearly a thousand children.

The library contains about 13,000 v., and is in charge of Miss Gertrude Humphrey.

*Massillon O., McClymonds P. L.* The 6th report of the library, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 707; total 13,170. Issued, home use 43,338 (fict. 69%). Cards issued in new registration 2431, of which 826 were issued to children. Receipts \$5276.89;

expenses \$3627.49 (salaries \$1293.32, books \$1219.03, periodicals, \$182.05, binding \$273.12).

*Mattituck (L. I.) P. L.* The new Lupton library building was formally opened on the evening of Feb. 16. The exercises and addresses were followed by a dance and supper, from which about \$300 was realized for the library fund. The building cost over \$30,000, and is the gift of F. M. Lupton, a New York publisher, whose summer home is in Mattituck.

*New York City, Library statistics.* The following statistics of the volumes and circulation of the free lending libraries of New York City have been prepared by W. R. Eastman, state inspector of libraries. They cover the year ending June 30, 1904.

NAME OF LIBRARY.	Vols.	Circ.
<b>Manhattan.</b>		
N. Y. Public, Circ. Dept. (21 branches).....	381,312	3,276,454
Cathedral Free Circ.....	71,981	373,715
Maimonides Free.....	83,471	194,840
Young Men's Benevolent Assoc.....	4,694	131,498
Y. W. C. A.....	32,687	96,451
Gen. Soc. of Mech. and Tradesmen.....	99,188	99,559
Union Settlement.....	2,679	16,220
College Settlement.....	2,100	11,100
Hudson Guild.....	3,686	10,565
Madison Sq. Church House.....	2,480	10,002
De Witt Memorial.....	2,185	6,238
Neighborhood Settlement.....	2,140	6,011
Bethany Memorial Circulating.....	3,100	3,356
Olivet Church.....	8,171	1,762
Foreign Missions.....		
Total.....	702,915	4,740,581
<b>Bronx.</b>		
Bronx Free.....	73,213	17,854
High Bridge Free.....	1,075	2,428
Riverdale Lib. Assoc.....	3,398	1,013
Total.....	7,686	21,295
<b>Brooklyn.</b>		
Brooklyn Public (20 branches).....	360,502	1,614,427
Pratt Institute Free.....	79,822	146,580
Hebrew Educational Society.....	6,514	34,349
Hartnett Free.....	3,934	14,180
Public School No. 119.....	1,037	584
Total.....	451,809	1,810,139
<b>Queens.</b>		
Long Island City, Queens Borough (10 branches).....	47,819	245,794
Jamaica High School.....	2,305	971
Total.....	50,124	246,765
<b>Richmond.</b>		
New York Public, Tottenville Branch	3,087	14,620
New Brighton, Staten Island Acad.....	5,775	3,500
Total.....	8,862	18,420
<b>Summary.</b>		
Borough of Manhattan ..	702,915	4,740,581
" Bronx.....	7,686	21,295
" Brooklyn.....	451,809	1,810,139
" Queens.....	50,124	246,765
" Richmond.....	8,862	18,420
Total.....	1,221,389	6,339,190

It will be observed that the proportion of circulation to volumes differs very widely with different libraries. The average for the whole is about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 1. The New York public averages  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; the Brooklyn  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Pratt Institute shows less than 2 to 1,

while the Young Men's Benevolent Association, on East Broadway, shows the phenomenal ratio of 28 to 1.

*New York P. L.* The seventh Carnegie branch building, that for the Riverside branch at 190 Amsterdam avenue, was formally opened on the afternoon of Feb. 16 and began routine work the next morning. The branch that is to occupy this building was organized by the Riverside Association, a body of citizens doing settlement work near the foot of West 69th street, on Feb. 23, 1894, and was on May 26, 1897, transferred to the New York Free Circulating Library. With the other branches of that library it consolidated with the New York Public Library on Feb. 23, 1901. After several removals it at last finds a permanent home in the present Carnegie building. The work done by this library among the population of this part of the west side has been noteworthy, and it is expected that it will increase owing to the facilities offered by the new building. It has on its shelves 9500 volumes, and circulated 76,457 volumes during the past year.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* The library has recently held several interesting exhibits. The exhibit of bookbinding materials and processes, opened Feb. 4, was remarkable for its completeness and variety. This was followed by the opening on Feb. 25 of a "science museum," devoted to minerals, plants, and similar objects, on the fourth floor of the library building, to be maintained as a permanent department; and on March 4 by an exhibition of Japanese prints, forming part of the collection owned by the librarian, Mr. Dana.

*Norfolk (Va.) P. L.* The first annual meeting in the new library building was held on Feb. 14. The report of the treasurer showed receipts of \$38,995.15, and expenses of \$36,534.13. These included \$27,500 received from Andrew Carnegie on the building account, and \$30,919.06 expended on the same account.

The report of the librarian, William Henry Sargeant, gives the following facts: Added 2870, of which 2454 were purchased; total 11,403. Issued during Nov. 21-Dec. 21, 1904 (the first month of operation as a free library) 10,579 v. for home use, 109 v. for reading room use. Of these 9812 were fiction. Cards in use, "nearly 4000." "Thus far, despite the issuance of 'students' cards,' the demand for fiction has been stronger under the new conditions than in the old library." Mr. Sargeant reviews the slow process of establishing the library as a free library, a task made possible by the gift of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie in 1901 for a library building. The new building was opened for service on Nov. 21, 1904.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* A useful and enterprising development of inter-library

loans has been made by Mr. W. P. Cutter in sending to the smaller Massachusetts libraries the following circular, addressed to the librarian:

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that Forbes Library has on its shelves, ready for circulation, nearly all of the books included in the 'A. L. A. catalog' of 8000 volumes for a popular library, and that it will soon have them all.

"A copy of the 'A. L. A. catalog,' part 2, can be obtained post free by sending 15 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Or a copy bound in cloth will be sent for 25 cents.

"All of these books are available to your readers through inter-library loan, under the condition that you pay transportation both ways, and be responsible for the immediate return of the books when they are called for by this library. This does not apply to fiction, which will not be sent unless there is some extraordinary reason why it should be." A blank is enclosed to be used for applying for inter-library loan.

*Oberlin (O.) College L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1904). Added 6701; total 123,267, of which 58,451 are unbound v. The more important accessions are noted. "Through the generosity of the trustees in appropriating \$1500 in addition to the income of the library endowments it has been possible for the library to purchase a larger number of books than usual, and to appropriate sums, in no case less than \$50, to each department of instruction in the college and seminary. Such an expenditure carried on from year to year, although altogether inadequate, would nevertheless meet the absolute necessities of the student body in connection with class room instruction. It does nothing, however, to meet the demand which most of all the library should endeavor to meet, the furnishing of a satisfactory equipment for research work to its corps of instructors."

The library was open 308 days, with a total of 104,484 readers. 16,609 v. were issued for home use by 1104 readers. The most important change was the opening of the library in the evening from 6 to 9.30, which has resulted in an increase of 25,000 in the year's attendance. The library is now open from 7.15 in the morning until 9.30 at night, with the exception of an hour at noon, and one at supper time. Additional shelf-space, providing for 10,000 volumes, was secured during the year, through the removal of the museum from the library building, but additional space for readers is greatly needed. "It is evident that within a very short time, either an extensive addition must be provided to the present building, or a new building constructed for library purposes. The present building is not old, and was admirably suited for its purpose at the time when

it was constructed, but it is not a fire-proof building, and it would be difficult to make an addition to it suited to its needs, and architecturally satisfactory." A new building, adequate for the growth of the next 25 years, is regarded as the only practical solution, "and for this \$125,000 is the least sum which will meet our present needs."

*Oregon, Library Legislation.* On Jan. 23 a bill for the establishment of a state library commission, carrying an appropriation of \$2000 a year was passed by the House of the State Legislature. The commission is to be composed of the Governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the librarian of the Library Association of Portland, the president of the state university and one other to be named by the Governor. The purpose is to "give advice to all schools, free and other public libraries, and to all communities which shall propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and maintaining such libraries, the selection of books, cataloging and other details of library management. It may also purchase and operate travelling libraries and circulate such travelling libraries free of cost, except for transportation." The secretary is to "superintend the work of the travelling libraries, in organizing new libraries and improving those already established." Members of the commission are to be compensated only for travelling expenses.

*Owatonna (Minn.) F. P. L.* (5th rpt., 1904.) Added 852; total 9006. Issued, home use 34,624. Cards in use 2780. Visitors to reading room 15,032. Receipts \$2663.56; expenses \$2663.56.

A compact, interesting little report. Circulation of non-fiction was 38½ per cent., the largest gain being in the class travel, and the reference room showed an increase of 370 in attendance. In January a course of six weekly reference lessons was begun with the clubs, and a course of six reference studies was given in the columns of the local papers in the hope of reaching a larger number of persons. In the children's room 45 per cent. of the circulation was non-fiction. A "story hour" is held on Saturday mornings. "An interesting book test was given in June to the school children of grades five to eight. A list of 94 of the best story books as recommended by a committee of the American Library Association was submitted to these grades, each child copying the list and checking those he had read and signifying the six he liked best. Of the 175 children who copied the list 124 had read 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'Black Beauty.' The stories receiving the largest number of votes as favorites were 'Black Beauty' and 'The little dusky hero.' The object of the test was not so much for statistical purposes as to attract these children's attention to the best fiction the library has for them. Many of the children have



saved their lists and are using them as guides to their choice of books."

In January library privileges were extended to county residents, and branch collections have been placed in several small towns.

**Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L.** It was announced on March 6 that Andrew Carnegie had promised to give \$500,000, and possibly \$1,000,000, for the establishment of a branch library in the down town business district—a branch especially intended to meet the wants of business men.

**Portland (Me.) P. L.** The librarian's 16th report, for 1904, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 2468; total 56,898. Issued, home use 94,912 (fict. 60.03 %); ref. room attendance 52,091. New registration 3310; cards in use 6323. Receipts \$13,755.73; expenses \$12,603.61. The reduction of the age limit from 12 to 10 years has put cards into the hands of many children and very materially increased the circulation of juvenile literature. The young people's reading room had an attendance of 10,575, and 16,010 v. were drawn for home use.

"During the year there were given to classes in the training school two informal talks on the use of catalogs, indexes and general reference books and on the scope and value of the different encyclopedias. The opportunities were used to urge the importance of more co-operation between the library and the schools.

"The great task of reorganizing the fiction department, reported as well under way a year ago, was finished. This comprehended the arrangement of the whole collection, the re-writing of the shelf-list, and the preparing of copy for the printed catalog. The catalog was published in May, and it was a great satisfaction to see the fruits of so many months of hard work."

**Richmond, Va.** On Feb. 21 the Public Library Association of Richmond was organized for the purpose of rousing public sentiment in favor of accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$100,000 for a public library building. James R. Gordon was elected president, and C. B. Cooke secretary and treasurer. The organization was the result of a largely attended mass meeting, held at the Mechanics' Institute on the same evening, at which addresses in favor of the Carnegie offer were delivered by prominent citizens.

**Rutland (Vt.) F. L. A.** The 10th annual meeting of the association was held on Feb. 16. The report of the librarian, Miss Lucy D. Cheney, gives the following facts: Added 693; total 14,651. Issued, home use 57,356. Cards issued 440. There were 14,497 v. drawn by teachers. Receipts \$4162.71; expenses \$2414.18.

Miss Cheney recommends opening the library one more evening a week, and developing its resources as a depository of local historical matter.

**St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. Assoc.** (50th rpt., 1904.) Added 3695; total 125,310. Issued, home use 113,785 (fict., incl. juv. fict., 675 %); attendance 163,136. Membership 3495. Receipts \$50,828.23; expenses \$57,493.

The Browne charging system has been introduced, as best adapted to the somewhat complex needs of the library. For the catalog standard size cards have been introduced and the Library of Congress cards are used so far as possible. "Instead of keeping the old and new catalogs separated, it was thought that the convenience of our members would best be served by inserting all new cards in the author portion of the old catalog and by leaving the subject part untouched. As fast as books are recataloged the old cards are destroyed, and thus a dictionary catalog on cards of standard size will eventually supersede the old one entirely. The Library of Congress cards not only possess the advantage of being printed, but the use of them enables the work of recataloging to proceed with a distinct saving of time and expense over what would otherwise be the cost."

**St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.** The first move toward the actual work of erecting the public library buildings provided for by Andrew Carnegie in his gift of \$1,000,000 to St. Louis was made on Feb. 21, at a special meeting of the board of directors, called to consider plans for the selection of architects for the main building and 10 proposed branches. Theodore C. Link was selected to draw up designs for the first branch library building, for which \$75,000 has been allotted. The question of the selection of an architect or architects to design the main building was discussed, but was finally laid over to a future meeting, no agreement having been reached as to whether the board should select an architect directly or by competition in plans.

**San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.** (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 11,827; total 155,820. Issued, home use 820,953; lib. use 264,468. New cards issued 19,624; cards in force 38,541. Receipts \$75,727.92; expenses \$65,775.44 (salaries \$40,281.25, books \$10,755.76, periodicals \$2118.12, printing \$1871.95, binding \$4015.37, cataloging cards \$230.34).

As this report marks the close of the library's 25th year, it fittingly includes a brief historical review of the period. Its development has been steady, and its prospects at the present time are most encouraging, "with an assured income of at least \$75,000, which may be raised to \$125,000 in the discretion of the board of supervisors, and which must increase with the growth of the city in taxable property, and a fine building of its own, provided for in the bond issue, the next 25 years will undoubtedly see San Francisco's public library equal in all respects to any in the United States."

Mr. Clark's report presents in rather full detail the methods and operations of the va-

rious departments, and has therefore special reference value. There are six branches in operation, their circulation for the year being 264,451; the branches are all easily accessible from one or more school houses.

*Scranton (Pa.) P. L.* (14th rpt., 1904.) Added 2318; total 48,893. Issued, home use 119,952 (fict. 80.88%). New registration 2006; cards in use 8279. Receipts \$14,500.38; expenses \$13,894.20.

From the young people's department the issue of books for home use was 22,183. Of the printed "Index catalog" issued in 1903, 217 copies were sold in 1904, at a nominal selling price, about one-third of cost of manufacture. Through the quarterly bulletins the resources of the library in certain classes are brought to the attention of readers.

*Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in Rpt. of S. P. Langley, secretary.) "The accessions to the Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress during the year aggregated 2286 volumes, 21,467 parts of volumes and pamphlets, and 215 charts, making a total of 23,968 catalog entries, equivalent to nearly 15,000 octavo volumes. Additions aggregating 7893 entries have been made to the libraries of the Secretary, Office, Astrophysical Observatory, the National Zoological Park, and the National Museum. In the Museum library there are now 20,548 bound volumes and 35,950 unbound papers.

"General de Peyster continues to add many valuable volumes to the Watts de Peyster Collection Napoléon Buonaparte, and there have also been received from him several oil paintings, and many historical relics of the American colonial period."

*Spokane (Wash.) P. L.* The library's first branch was opened early in February, in the Whittier school building in a remote section of the city. It was established in response to a petition from practically all of the adult population and the school children of the district.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 3613; total 64,710. Issued, home use 158,323. Receipts \$30,100; expenses \$30,100 (salaries \$11,878.75, books \$8265.63, serials \$126.75, binding \$1252.94).

Traveling libraries are sent to the engine houses, to workshops, clubs, schools, street car stations, and to some of the working rooms in the university.

*University of Arizona, Tucson.* The new library and museum building of the university was dedicated on Feb. 20. The building cost \$28,298, with a further appropriation of \$5000 for furniture and fittings, these funds having all been granted by the Legislature for the purpose.

*Wadesboro (N. C.) P. L.* On Jan. 20 the library was opened for public use. It is quartered in an attractive room on the second

floor of a bank building, given rent free by the owner, and starts with a collection of about 400 volumes. The opening was celebrated by a reception, to which about 150 invitations were issued. The library is a small beginning, but an encouraging one, as it is the second public library opened in the state since the first of the year.

*Washington, Office of Documents.* The 10th annual report of the Superintendent of Documents, for the year ending June 30, 1904, appears as a pamphlet of 66 pages. Mr. Ferrell records a total of 1,459,511 documents received, and 1,063,981 distributed, and points out that the statistics of distribution show a continual increase in the use of public documents in schools and colleges and by the public. Under the provisions of the amendment to the printing laws, passed March 4, 1904, authorizing the reprinting of documents needed for sale, about 25,000 documents have been reprinted since July 1, 1904. The greater number of them were Agricultural Department bulletins, for which there is a great demand.

Distribution of printed catalog cards to depositories was begun in February, 1904, and from February to October, 315,000 were distributed. Mr. Ferrell says: "It was my intention to print a card for each subject indicated, but I soon found it impracticable to do so on account of the great increase in labor involved. I am, therefore, now distributing but one card for each document, indicating the several subjects, so that librarians may copy and put in the proper headings. Some librarians complain that they cannot do the work involved in copying, and have asked for the privilege of purchasing the duplicates. It is probable that some satisfactory method will soon be adopted to supply the duplicate cards needed to perfect this great work."

The Documents Library contains 65,826 documents, an increase of 6377 for the year. Its removal, in December, 1903, to the present larger quarters of the Office in the Government Printing Office, has somewhat relieved the pressure for shelf room. Instances are given of the value of the collection in supplying documents unsuccessfully sought for elsewhere, and reference is again made to the need of additional legislation to secure the preservation of congressional reports and publications not included in the numbered series of congressional documents. There is no provision for the regular supply of these, and though the Documents Library makes special effort to collect them, there are many difficulties in doing so.

The report includes a list of state and territorial libraries and designated depositories; a list of public documents sent to the depositories during the year covered; and an itemized statement of sales for the year.

In connection with the Superintendent of Document's report, it may be noted that an

amendment to the public documents act has recently passed through Congress, being approved January 20, 1905. It provides that section 54 of the Act be amended, by adding at the end thereof as follows:

"That hereafter the usual number of reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions, shall not be printed. In lieu thereof there shall be printed of each Senate report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, 345 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 220 copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, 15 copies; to the House document room, 100 copies; to the superintendent of documents, 10 copies; and of each House report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, 260 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 135 copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, 15 copies; to the House document room, 100 copies; to the superintendent of documents, 10 copies; to the superintendent contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent the binding of all Senate and House reports in the reserve volumes bound for and delivered to the Senate and House libraries: *Provided*, That not less than 12 copies of each report on bills for the payment or adjudication of claims against the Government shall be kept on file in the Senate document room."

Section 55 of the act is also amended, as follows:

"Sec. 55. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill and joint resolution 625 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 225 copies; office of the Secretary of Senate, 15 copies; House document room, 385 copies. There shall be printed of each Senate private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed, 300 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 170 copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, 15 copies; to the House document room, 100 copies; to the superintendent of documents, 10 copies. There shall be printed of each House private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed, 260 copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 135 copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, 15 copies; to the House document room, 100 copies; to the superintendent of documents, 10 copies. The term 'private bill' shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and, unless specially ordered by either House, shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either House. Of concurrent and simple resolutions, when reported, and after their passage by either House, only 260 copies shall be printed, except by special order, and the same shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, 135 copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, 15 copies; to the House document room, 100 copies; to the superintendent of documents, 10 copies."

*Washington State L., Olympia.* A meeting of the state library commission was held on Feb. 21 at Port Townsend, when the appointment of J. M. Hiitt, as state librarian, succeeding Joseph A. Gabel, resigned, was recommended. The appointment was announced by the Governor on Feb. 22. The commission also appointed C. Will Shaffer, in charge of the Law and Public Document Sections, as first assistant, and Miss Josephine Holgate, in charge of the cataloging, as second assistant. They also requested that the new appointee make no changes in the personnel of his staff. It was decided to ask the Legisla-

ture to fix the salaries as follows: librarian, \$2000; first assistant, \$1500; second assistant, \$1200. At present the salaries are respectively, \$1500, \$1000 and \$800.

On Feb. 22 Governor Mead named the three members of the advisory board of the state library commission, as follows: Charles W. Smith, librarian of the Seattle Public Library; Joseph A. Gabel, former state librarian; Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, of Seattle, appointed on recommendation of the state federation of women's clubs. Ex-officio members of the commission are the state librarian and the state superintendent of public instruction. The advisory board, created by the law of 1903, acts in conjunction with the commission, its duties being entirely advisory and relieving the commission of much routine work.

*Wisconsin, Legislative Librarian.* In the *Outlook* for Feb. 18 is an editorial paragraph commending the new departure made by the State of Wisconsin in establishing the post of Legislative Librarian. It says, in part: "The present incumbent and originator of this office is Dr. Charles McCarthy. The system now used in his library in the State House at Madison is of his own creation. Dr. McCarthy is a trained economist, having received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. He is a pioneer in what will undoubtedly prove to be a useful field for the well-trained economist and political scientist; one in which scientific training may bear direct practical fruit. During the present session of the state legislature as many as 41 calls have been made in a single day for information upon as many different subjects. It is Dr. McCarthy's earnest desire that this work be taken up in other states. The Legislative Librarians can then be of mutual benefit and assistance, and would become a potent factor in bringing about more uniform legislation in the various states. The influence of such officials, if competent and protected by civil service rules, will tend to improve the character of state legislation, and will gradually remove the distrust of the state legislatures which is so generally felt in all sections of the country."

#### FOREIGN.

*Innsbruck, University L.* "Die Rechts-handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek in Innsbruck," a 41-page pamphlet published by the Wagnersche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, is prefaced by an interesting account of the development and present state of this university library, which contains 195,000 volumes and 1037 manuscripts. The latest report (1902-03) shows that the library, which is open seven hours a day, was used 2282 times by the professors of the university and 10,649 times by other readers; the system of interlibrary loans is in use. Accommodations are complained of as absolutely inadequate.

The body of the brochure consists of a list

of the manuscripts relating to law and economics in the library. The collection includes some noteworthy pieces, among them the "only copy hitherto known of the *Deutsche Spiegel*," four mss. of the *Schwabenspiegel*, etc. While of value especially to the student of Austrian history, the list is an interesting addition to the literature of original sources, of obvious importance as a guide to the student.

F. W.

*Ottawa (Canada) P. L.* The Carnegie building will probably be completed by June or July next. It is a handsome and substantial building of Indiana limestone, well arranged inside. The main floor contains a large reading room on one side, and children's department on the other; cataloging room; librarian's office; reception room; and stack room in rear.

The upper floor, reached by a marble stairway, contains a lecture hall, large reference room, committee room, and two small study rooms. Above this is a half story, to contain a museum. The basement, which is well lighted, contains a large room at present to be used for manual training classes; bindery; unpacking room; caretaker's room, etc.

*Tokyo, Japan. Imperial L.* The issue of U. S. Consular Reports for December, 1904, contains a note regarding the kind of literature in demand at the Imperial Library of Japan:

"While 12,486 works relating to theology and religion, or only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of books in the library, were asked for, according to the records of the past year, there were demanded by readers 166,677 v., or 21.6 per cent., classified under the head of mathematics, science and medicine. Works on literature and language to the number of 153,711—that is 20 per cent.—were asked for, while 18 per cent. of the applications were for books on history and geography. Fiction finds no place in the classified table of books in demand by readers in this Japanese library. Works on art, industries, engineering, military and naval science, figure prominently in the list of additions made in recent years."

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Lynchburg (Va.) P. L.* On Feb. 20 Mrs. George M. Jones made a gift of \$50,000 for the erection of a library building, to be a memorial to her late husband, and executed a deed for a site. The library will also be endowed with a maintenance fund of \$50,000 by Mrs. Jones.

*Muskegon, Mich. Hackley P. L.* By the will of the late Charles H. Hackley, who died in February, the library receives a bequest of \$200,000 as a maintenance fund, and \$150,000 for the purchase of pictures.

*Portland (Ore.) P. L.* The library will re-

ceive from the estate of the late Milton W. Smith a bequest of \$2000.

*Wendell (Mass.) P. L.* The library recently received a bequest of \$800 from the late Mrs. Hinsdale, of Greenfield, an old resident of Wendell. It will be devoted to the fund for a new building, which is greatly needed.

### Carnegie library gifts.

*Cleveland Heights, O. Feb. 1.* \$10,000. This village, a suburb of Cleveland, was recently organized, and has a total population of about 1500.

*Simpson College, Indianola, Ia. Feb. 22.* \$10,000.

*University of Maine, Orono. Feb. 9.* \$50,000 unconditionally, for a new library building.

*Waucautosa, Wis. Feb. 11.* \$6000.

*Whittier, Cal. Jan. 27.* \$10,000.

### Practical Notes.

**BINDING FOR BOOKS.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 14, 1905. 114:1622.) il.

**BINDING LOOSE OR FOLDED SHEETS of paper or other material.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 14, 1905. 114:1646-1647.) il.

**BOOK.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 14, 1905. 114:1573.) il.

**BOOK CONSTRUCTION.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 14, 1905. 114:1573.) il.

Both the above patents were issued to the same party.

**BOOK AND REMOVABLE COVER therefor.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 7, 1905.) il.

**BOOK-SUPPORTER.** Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 7, 1905. 114:1394-1395.) il.

**LEAF FOR BOOKS.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 7, 1905. 114:1413-1414.) il.

A method of treating sized paper to render it more flexible over a limited bending area.

**PASTE JAR.** Receptacle or jar for paste, mucilage, or material of like nature. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 14, 1905. 114:1649.) il.

**TEMPORARY BINDER.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 7, 1905. 114:1401.) il.

## Librarians.

BURPEE, Lawrence J., librarian of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, Canada, has been appointed librarian of the Ottawa Public Library, for which a handsome Carnegie building is now in course of erection. Mr. Burpee is a member of the Ontario Library Association and of the American Library Association, and is well known for his various contributions to bibliography and library literature, notably the "Bibliography of Canadian fiction," compiled in association with Professor Hornung, and his monograph on "Modern public libraries and their methods," prepared for the Royal Society of Canada.

CATTELL, Miss Sarah Ware, graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1890, has been appointed treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, with headquarters in the Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa. As a part of her work Miss Cattell will have charge of a fine missionary library.

CLATWORTHY, Miss Linda M., acting librarian of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library, was on Feb. 28 elected librarian of that library, succeeding Miss Electra Doren, resigned. Miss Clatworthy is a graduate of the Illinois State Library School, class of 1900, and for the past four years has been head cataloger at the Dayton library, succeeding Miss Esther Crawford. She is chairman of the Ohio Library Association special committee on cataloging.

CLINTON, DeWitt, for more than 30 years librarian of the Troy (N. Y.) Young Men's Association Library, has resigned that position, his resignation taking effect March 1, and has entered the book business. Mr. Clinton entered the service of the library in 1873 as assistant librarian, and was made general librarian in December, 1874.

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, has resigned from her position as instructor in classification and cataloging in the Western Reserve University Library School.

DEMING, Miss Margaret, for the past two years librarian of the Lorain (O.) Public Library, was appointed librarian of the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library in January of this year.

DEWEY, Melvil. On Feb. 15 action was taken by the Board of Regents of the New York State Library on the charges brought against Mr. Dewey by prominent Hebrews of New York state, as noted in February L. J. It had been announced that the matter would not be brought up until the April meeting of the board, so that the final action came unexpectedly. The report of the Library Committee to the Board of Regents, upon which the action of the board was based, was drawn up promptly after the hearing granted on Feb.

2 to Mr. Dewey, and to Mr. Louis Marshall, as representative of the petitioners. It was as follows:

"The Library Committee, to which was referred the petition of Louis Marshall and others for the removal of Melvil Dewey, director of the state library, on the ground that as president of the Lake Placid Company he had participated in an unjust discrimination against Jews, as a class or race, respectfully reports that the memorialists and the director were heard by the committee on Thursday, Feb. 2. As there has previously been sent to each member of the Board of Regents a copy of the very full stenographic report of the proceedings at such hearings, which included at length the evidence submitted and the arguments presented by the respective parties, it is thought preferable that the committee shall make no recommendation, but simply report the following findings of facts:

"First—Mr. Dewey is president of the Lake Placid Company, a corporation doing business in the Adirondacks, and he and his wife own a majority of both the preferred and the common stock of said corporation.

"Second—As stated in the memorial of the petitioners, 'the operations of that company are of wide extent, covering a multitude of activities, which are arranged into departments.'

"Third—The Lake Placid Club is a separate organization accessory to the Lake Placid Company. In the last season it comprised the members of 148 families. The organization of the club is independent of that of the company, but they are bound together by agreements made for their mutual advantage. The company owns and manages the property, assumes liabilities and gains any profits which may arise from the business or from any advance in the values of lands, but agrees to conform to regulations made by the council representing the club. This council establishes the conditions of admission to the club. Mr. Dewey is not a member of the council, but ordinarily meets with it. The company is under contract to conform to its regulations as to admissions and the conduct of the social affairs of the club, and Mr. Dewey is under pledge to recommend no person excluded by regulations of the council.

"Fourth—The Lake Placid Club is open to all persons coming within the terms of its regulations and introduced as therein provided.

"Fifth—The club, as expressed in its published regulations, excludes from membership all Jews, 'even when of unusual personal qualifications.'

"Sixth—It is established to the satisfaction of the committee that the regulation excluding Jews is not due to any personal prejudice on the part of Mr. Dewey."

After consideration of this report, the Regents announced the following decision:

"In the matter of the petition of Messrs.



Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, and others, following a hearing and a report thereupon by the Library Committee, the Board of Regents, after full discussion, on motion of Vice Chancellor McKelway, unanimously voted 'That the Board of Regents censures the publication by an officer of the Education Department of the expressions complained of in the petition, concerning an important class of people, which also has official representatives under the board, furnishes large support to the state, and has many youth in the schools.'

"That the officers of the board be instructed to communicate at once to Mr. Dewey the formal and severe public rebuke of the board for this conduct.

"That the board admonishes the director of the state library that the further control of a private business which continues to be conducted on such lines is incompatible with the legitimate requirements of his position in the service of the educational interest of the state of New York."

At a hearing before the Library Committee a full statement was made by Mr. Dewey regarding the organization of the Lake Placid Club, and the separation of the club interests from his work as state librarian. In respect to his attendance at the library, it was shown that the time clock, introduced at the library to check "divagations," bore witness that Mr. Dewey had really given more than the required number of hours in attendance at the library, and it was stated that he had taken less vacation time than he was authorized to do. Mr. Dewey also stated that in view of the petition, a new president of the Lake Placid Club had been elected, that his own name even in a private capacity was wholly disassociated from the club, and that a vote had already been passed that not only the word "Jew" but the word "racial" would be omitted in all future club publications, leaving the council to act on "social objections" as reasons for exclusion.

GABEL, Joseph A., state librarian of Washington, has resigned that position, and on Feb. 22 the Governor appointed J. M. Hitt, of Port Townsend, as his successor. Mr. Gabel's resignation is said to have been entirely voluntary, and owing to his intention to engage in a business enterprise. Mr. Hitt, the new incumbent, was superintendent of the city schools of Port Townsend, and has long been engaged in school work in the state. Mr. Gabel has been appointed by the Governor as a member of the advisory board of the state library commission.

GALBREATH, Charles B., state librarian of Ohio, has recently published an interesting monograph on "Daniel Decatur Emmett, author of 'Dixie,'" part of which was first contributed to the *Quarterly* of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. As Emmett was a native of Ohio, the work is in a measure a contribution to state bibliography.

GRAVES, Miss Marjorie, assistant librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Free Library, Dubuque, Iowa, has been appointed librarian of the Okaloosa (Iowa) Public Library, her appointment taking effect April 1.

KELLEN, William V., of Boston, has been appointed in charge of the Law Division of the Library of Congress, succeeding George Winfield Scott. Mr. Kellen is a member of the bar, but has not recently been in active practice, having been engaged in the study of legal bibliography. He is a graduate of Brown University, and of the Boston University Law School, and has of late been a trustee of Brown University.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, reference librarian of Columbia University Library, this year celebrates his half-century connection with library work. In March, 1855, as secretary of the Gorham Male Academy Library Association, at Gorham, Me., he began his library experience and here made his first list of books, the precursor of the catalogs to follow. From 1856 to 1860, while studying at Harvard University, Mr. Nelson worked in the college library, under the tutelage of John Langdon Sibley and Dr. Ezra Abbot. Of their influence on his subsequent career, he has said, "Whatever good work I have done as a cataloger, if any, has been done because I was under their tuition." After graduation, Mr. Nelson spent a year at the Lawrence Scientific School, and later in 1863 took his A.M. degree at the college, serving for a time meanwhile at the Harvard library and as sub-master and professor of mathematics in the Collegiate School of Dr. Humphreys in Boston. From 1864 to 1865 he acted, at New Berne, N. C., as engineer in the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army. For the next few years Mr. Nelson was engaged in educational and book-trade matters at the south and at Boston. In 1877 and 1878 he held the position of professor of Greek and acting librarian of Drury College, Springfield, Ohio, and in 1881 went to the Astor library as chief cataloger, in charge of the compilation of the continuation of Dr. Cogswell's catalog. The supplement which appeared in four volumes, and was completed in 1886, was characterized as scholarly, accurate and authoritative. This catalog still continues to hold an important place in the reference and cataloging rooms throughout the country.

Mr. Nelson was called from the Astor in 1888 to the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, where he was librarian until 1891; from 1891 to 1893 he was assistant librarian to Dr. W. F. Poole at the Newberry Library, Chicago; and in 1893 received the appointment of assistant librarian of the Columbia University Library, with which institution he has since been connected. Mr. Nelson edited the "Catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library," which appeared in 1895; the list of "Books on education in the li-

March, 1905]

libraries of Columbia University," published in 1901, was compiled under his editorship; he acted as joint editor of the New York Library Club manual, "Libraries of Greater New York," issued in 1902, and compiled, in 1903, the "Catalogue raisonné: works on bookbinding, practical and historical . . . from the collection of Samuel Putnam Avery, exhibited at Columbia University Library." Mr. Nelson has been a contributor to various encyclopedias, to the Poole indexes and the library periodicals, and has done much work in book indexing and reviewing. He is a member of the American Library Association, and is at present president of the New York Library Club, of which he is a charter member, and secretary of the American Bibliographical Society. Any record of Mr. Nelson's work would be far from complete, did it not mention those qualities of kindness and helpfulness which have characterized his relations with his associates throughout his career.

W. H. DUNCAN, Jr.

SCOTT, George Winfield, in charge of the Law Division of the Library of Congress, has been transferred to the position of chief of the Division of Documents, succeeding Dr. Roland P. Falkner, resigned.

TILTON, Dr. Asa Currier, for four years instructor in European history in the university of Wisconsin, has resigned that position to become chief of the map and manuscript division of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. Dr. Tilton has a wide knowledge of historical bibliography, and during the past year has taken special training in library work. He compiled the careful list of works on English history in the collection of the Historical Library, published last June as one of the bulletins of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

WHEELER, Miss Jessie F., who for several years has been a library organizer in New York State has been elected to the position of first assistant in the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library.

### Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. Tome 19, Bravais-Brounov; tome 20, Brophy-Budzinski. Paris, Imp. Nationale, 1904, 1905. 8°.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue. Part 4: Natural science and useful arts. 1904, p. 575-1118+50 p. O. pap., 35 c.; postpaid, 50 c.

Parts 2 and 3 were noted in L. J., August, 1904, p. 444. The present section follows the preceding ones in form, including an appended index to authors. It deals with a

class of books in which the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library is notably strong, and should be widely useful in other libraries.

CHICAGO P. L. Special bulletin no. 5, January, 1905. Selected reading list on municipal government, with special reference to the new charter movement in Chicago. 16 p. O.

A classed list, including many analyticals.

The HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, of which only one number was issued in 1904, announces in its January number that regular monthly publication is assured for the present year. The January issue records accessions from May to October, 1904.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago. A list of cyclopedias and dictionaries, with a list of directories. August, 1904. Chicago, 1904. 6+272 p. O.

This is the sixth of the library's bibliographical publications, and like its predecessors is an excellent useful guide to the literature of the special subjects covered. Entries are made from the electrotype plates of printed catalog cards, as in the previous lists, and are therefore unusually full. The arrangement under class headings is chronological, but reversing the usual order, the latest works being given first. A compact alphabetic index to subjects, titles and names is appended.

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for February contains the second and last part of the valuable "List of periodicals in the New York Public Library, General Theological Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary relating to religion, theology and church history."

The OSTERHOUT F. L. Bulletin (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) for February contains a reference list on James Russell Lowell.

The PRATT INSTITUTE F. L. Bulletin appears for January-February in a new and smaller form, and is no longer bound up with the Brooklyn Public Library Bulletin, as heretofore. Under class headings titles are no longer arranged in alphabet, but by subject.

The SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Bulletin for February contains a reading list on Russia.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. Bulletin for March contains a short special list on Photo-mechanical processes of reproduction for book illustration, and a dozen selected references on Automobiles.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Bulletin of information no. 23, January, 1905 [from Proceedings, 1904]: Periodicals and newspapers currently received at the library, corrected to October 1, 1904. Madison, published by the society, 1905. p. 92-100. O.

### Bibliography.

A. L. A. BOOKLIST; issued by the American Library Association Publishing Board, with the co-operation of many librarians. v. 1, nos. 1-2, Jan.-Feb., 1905. 24 p. D.

The long-desired A. L. A. purchase-list for libraries makes its appearance in a double number, recording 108 titles, mainly of publications of November and December, 1904. The list is in one alphabet by authors for all books except fiction and children's books, which are separately listed. Author entries are full, with date of birth, full title, imprint data, price, and indication of discount. There are annotations, descriptive and critical, indication of D. C. number, suggested subject headings and references, and Library of Congress card number. The editor is Miss Caroline H. Garland, of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library, and the material is contributed by different librarians, to whom special subjects have been assigned. It is intended particularly to take the place of the co-operative lists issued by the several state library commissions, and to be useful to the smaller public libraries. With the aid of the Carnegie fund of the Publishing Board, it is issued at the nearly nominal price of 50 c. a year, to appear monthly except in June, July, August and September. In the present list the annotations and selection of titles in applied science, useful arts and ethics seem superior to those in other classes. While, as a whole, the list is uneven, particularly in the quality of annotations, it is distinctly to be approved of as a beginning in current co-operative "evaluation" for libraries by librarians. The inclusion of Flammarion's superficial and high-flown "Astronomy for amateurs" may be questioned; and the annotation to Abbé Loisy's "Gospel and the state" should have indicated that the writer's theological views have been condemned by his church. In the proofreading there is room for improvement.

ARABIA. Chauvin, Victor. *Bibliographie des ouvrages Arabes ou relatifs aux Arabes, publiés dans l'Europe chrétienne de 1810 à 1885*. 8: Syntipas. Liège, H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1904. 219 p. 8°.

ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS. Littman, Enno. A list of Arabic manuscripts in Princeton University Library. Princeton, N. J., University Library; Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1904. 83 p. O. 50 c.

The title-page of this classified list of 355 manuscripts is somewhat misleading. It is, in fact, a supplementary list of the manuscripts in the Garrett deposit of Oriental manuscripts in the Princeton University Library, and contains only additions not in-

cluded in Houtsma's "Catalogue d'une collection de manuscrits arabes et turcs." The catalogs of Littmann and Houtsma together enumerate 1549 manuscripts contained in the collection formed and deposited by Mr. Robert Garrett in the Princeton University Library, this being one of the largest, if not the largest, collection of Oriental manuscripts in America. The collection was described by Dr. Littmann in L. J., May, 1904, p. 238-243. Dr. Littmann is engaged upon a careful descriptive catalog of the whole collection, and this supplementary finding list is simply to make accessible to scholars, who may have occasion to use the material, general information as to the contents of the collection. The descriptions of the manuscripts are in general quite sufficient for this practical purpose. The list contains only the Arabic manuscripts. The Syriac, Turkish, Persian, Armenian, Malay, and Japanese additions to the Garrett collection, which number somewhat over 100, are not given, nor about 30 volumes of Arabic miscellaneous fragments bound up together, the examination and description of which involves much time and care. In arrangement of subjects Houtsma's catalog has been followed, giving 23 main classes, with subdivisions for such headings as Koran, Jurisprudence and Theology. The list is an interesting and encouraging sign of the constantly increasing facilities for work with manuscripts in American libraries.

BARBÈRA PUBLICATIONS. *Annali bibliografici e catalogo ragionato delle edizioni di Barbèra, 1854-1880*. Florence, G. Barbèra, 1904. 597 p. 4°.

This history of the famous Italian publishing house of Barbèra is rich in bibliographical material. It is reviewed at length in the *Nation* for March 2.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION BIBLIOGRAPHY GRANTS. Year book no. 3 of the Carnegie Institution, for 1904, reports briefly (p. 95-98) upon the three bibliographical undertakings to which the Institution has allotted grants. These are the *Index Medicus*, which receives an annual grant of \$10,000; a lexicon to the works of Chaucer, in preparation by Ewald Flügel, of Stanford University, for which \$7500 has been granted; and the "Handbook of learned societies," now being prepared under the direction of the Library of Congress, with Mr. J. David Thompson as editor. The latter receives a grant of \$5000. These three undertakings are the only bibliographical projects that have yet been subsidized by the Carnegie Institution. The year book contains a "Bibliography of publications relating to work accomplished by grantees," which includes 140 titles; and the report of Mr. Andrew C. McLaughlin on the work of the Bureau of Historical Research. Mr. McLaughlin notes the publication of the "Guide

to the archives of the government of the United States at Washington," reviewed in February L. J.; and the preparation by Professor Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr, of a preliminary report on the character, extent and location of materials for American history in the British archives; "steps have also been taken to gather information concerning such transcripts from English archives as are now in the libraries of this country." The Bureau has also begun "the preparation of a bibliography of current writings on American history. The list for the year 1903 has been prepared and will soon be ready for the press. It includes altogether not far from 4000 titles. In addition to the ordinary bibliographical entries, references are made to the most helpful published reviews of the listed books, and with the title of each important book is given in a few words a description of the book, showing its scope and general character. Under the supervision of the director of the Bureau, this work has been carried on chiefly by Mr. William Adams Slade and Miss Laura Thompson, both of the Library of Congress.

**HOLIDAYS.** McCurdy, Robert Morrill. *Holidays: a bibliography of articles relating to holidays.* (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 13.) Boston, Boston Book Co., 1905. 48 p. D.

Includes references to library bulletins and special lists as well as to articles and poems, and should be useful in most libraries. Arrangement is by the order of the calendar, and an index referring to the holidays in alphabetic order would have been desirable.

**LABOR.** Krüger, Emil. *Bibliographie der arbeitslosenfürsorge; bibliographie des publications relat. à la question du chômage.* Grunewald-Berlin, A. Troschel, 1904. 8+ 51 p. 8°.

**MAPS.** Library of Congress. The Kohl collection (now in the Library of Congress) of maps relating to America; by Justin Winsor: a reprint of Bibliographical contribution no. 19 of the Library of Harvard University; with index by Philip Lee Phillips, chief, Division of Maps and Charts. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 189 p. O.

The Library of Congress has done wisely in reprinting Winsor's valuable catalog of the Kohl collection, transferred in July, 1903, from the Bureau of Rolls and Library to the custody of the national library. Its usefulness, long since proved, will be renewed and extended by inclusion in the L. of C. publications, and particularly by the addition of the author list of maps recorded, and the dictionary index of subjects and authors.

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

O. Henry, author of "Cabbages and Kings" and various short stories "in reality is Sydney Porter, late of Texas, but now of New York City." *Reader Magazine*, February, p. 352.

"A Presbyterian," author of "One faith; or, Bishop Doane vs. Bishop McIlvaine on Oxford theology," Burlington, [N. J.], 1843, was the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, of Burlington, N. J. W. W. B.

**CATALOGO RAZONADO de obras anónimas y pseudónimas de autores de la Compania de Jesus pertenecientes a la antigua asistencia Española: con un apéndice de otras de los mismos, dignas de especial estudio bibliográfico, Sep. 28, 1540-16 Ag. 1773. Por el P. J. Eug. de Uriarte. Tomo 1. Madrid, Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, 1904. 32+526 p. 4°.**

The first volume contains the anonyms from A to O, recording 1512 names.

The following are supplied by Library of Congress, Catalogue Division.

Garno, Benjamin, 1840-, is the author of "Modern billiards."

Hoster, Mabel, 1808-, is the author of "The travelling man as I found him; by a hotel stenographer."

Lamport, Warren Wayne, 1855-, is comp. of "Michigan poets and poetry."

Lisle, Seward D., is pseud. of Ellis, Edward Sylvester, 1840-, "Teddy and Towser."

Neil, Edna, is ed. of "Encyclopedia of mother's advice."

Pleasants, Henry, 1853-, is the author of "Radnor, the old Welsh church of St. Davids, Radnor, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania."

Rouse, Adelaide Louise, is the editor of "National documents."

## Notes and Queries.

**REED'S "MODERN ELOQUENCE."**—In one set of "Modern eloquence," edited by T. B. Reed, the volume labelled 6 on the outside contained the matter of volume 4. This is a word of warning to owners of the set.

**BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES.**—It may possibly interest librarians to know that the "Twentieth century biographical dictionary of notable Americans," edited by Rossiter Johnson, is evidently a reprint from the plates of Lamb's "Biographical dictionary of the United States; edited by John Howard Brown." Volume 9 of the first mentioned work was sent to me on approval, and I find that with

the exception of title page, full page portraits inserted, and the first page of the text, it is an exact duplicate of corresponding portions of vols. 6 and 7 of Lamb's "Dictionary."

MARY L. JONES,

*Los Angeles, Public Library.*

[Miss Kroeger, in her article on "Reference books of 1904" (*L. J.*, Jan., p. 8) refers to the duplication pointed out by Miss Jones.—*ED. L. J.*]

CORRECTIONS TO DR. ANDERSSON'S PAPERS.—*Dr. Aksel Andersson*, of Upsala University, desires the following corrections recorded, for his papers on "Research libraries in Sweden," and "The Swedish catalog of accessions," as printed in *A. L. A. Proceedings*, 1904:

"Research libraries in Sweden":

p. 72b, line 32: 3000-4000, *should read* 3500-4000.

p. 75, last line: Periodical, *should read* Temporary.

p. 75b, line 13 from bottom: after five years 4500 cr. *Add* Retiring pension 2500 cr.

p. 76, lines 1-2: Only the librarian is, *should read* Only the librarian and the vice-librarians are.

p. 84b, line 8: 37 or 50 cr., *should read* 37, 50 cr.

"Swedish catalog of accessions":

p. 113b, line 7 from bottom: into *should read* in to.

BULLETIN OF THE WESTERN BUREAU OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The quotation, in your columns (30:114), of the explanatory notes as integral parts of the title of Bulletin No. 1 of the Western Bureau of Bibliography has certainly rendered the title "ponderous." The prefatory remarks, a condensed preamble, preceding the bibliographical notices, were separated from the caption by typewritten lines formed by hyphens. Furthermore, the principal words composing the said remarks were not commenced with capital letters, as would naturally have been done if they were intended as portions of the title. Circumstances alter cases; reasonable allowance should be made for the fact that, owing to the manner of construction of the list, explanatory notes could have been inserted in scarcely any other way, but the word "Notes" might have been added.

Regarding the photographic processes employed by the writer for the duplication of manuscripts, the letter quoted below, addressed to him, from the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, may be of interest to some of your readers:

OTTAWA, February 3, 1905.

[File] No. 133,536.

Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., on the subject of photographic prints, and in reply to inform you, that some years ago experimental tests were made by this

office to ascertain the permanency of photographic prints, with the result that it was found that these black prints, brown prints and vandyke prints were of a permanent nature when properly made, being almost, if not quite as good as india ink. The process is being employed in the department at the present time.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

D. RUTHIER,  
*Acting Chief Clerk.*

EUGENE FAIRCHILD MCPIKE,

*Chicago.*

[Mr. McPike has misread the *L. J.* comment referred to, which was "portentous," not "ponderous." The title in question was quoted in good faith, as it appeared to the reviewer.—*ED. L. J.*]

FACSIMILES OF MANUSCRIPTS.—For some time past the New York *Evening Post* has given space to a series of communications urging co-operation among American libraries and scholars in the publication of facsimiles of manuscripts and rare books in European libraries. The first letter on the subject appeared in the issue for Nov. 19, 1904, from Professor Charles Mills Gayley, of the University of California, and this was followed by letters from Herbert Putnam, Dr. Canfield, H. L. Koopman, G. W. Harris, Dr. Billings, Dr. Richardson, George Parker Winship, Worthington C. Ford, and many representatives of colleges and universities. Professor Gayley's plan was for the establishment of a central bureau for the publication in facsimile form of ancient manuscripts and records for the use of American scholars. It meets with the hearty approval of nearly all who have expressed their views in the *Post*.

PRINTED CARDS FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.—Has any concerted or public protest ever been made regarding the practice of issuing but one card to a title for the U. S. government publications? Formerly, sufficient cards were furnished to permit of putting one in the catalog for each subject indicated, and they were then very convenient and useful in making available the matter contained in the publications, but now only one card is sent out for each publication, and that presumably for the author entry which would be of the least possible use, and the library must make the others if it desires to catalog the subject thoroughly. It is difficult to understand why this policy has been adopted when the cost of the extra cards would be merely nominal, the type having been already set up. I believe the practical result of this method of furnishing cards is this, the library cannot afford the time to make the extra cards, it seems hardly worth while to put in one card where several are indicated, and consequently the card that is sent is thrown away. The extra cost of furnishing sufficient cards to cover the subject would be nothing as compared to the benefit to libraries and the public.

WILLIAM RICHARD WATSON,  
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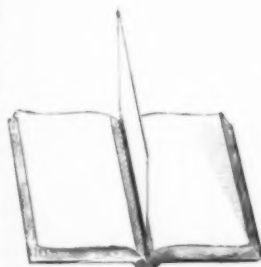
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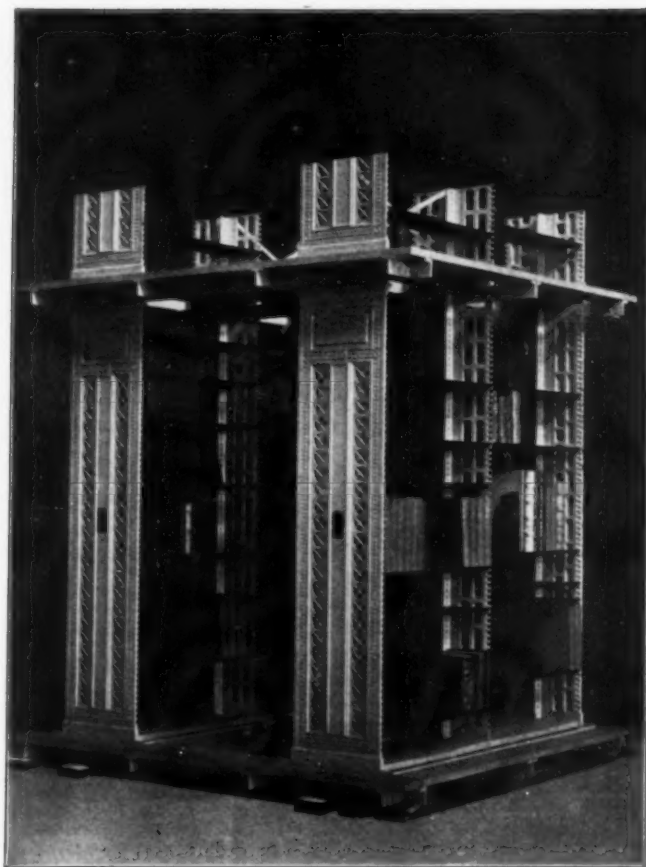
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